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(54) Title:  $\beta$ -LACTAM COMPOUNDS. PROCESS FOR REPODUCING THE SAME AND SERUM CHOLESTEROL-LOW-ERING AGENTS CONTAINING THE SAME

(54) 発明の名称:  $\beta$ -ラクタム化合物及びその製造方法並びにこれを含有する血清コレステロール低下剤

$$A_{1} \xrightarrow{U} A_{2} \xrightarrow{N} \bigcap_{j=1}^{N} (R_{3})_{q}$$

$$(I)$$

$$(R_{3})_{p}$$

$$(R_{3})_{r}$$

$$R_3$$
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_2$ 

 $-R_4$  O  $R_2$  (57) Abstract: Novel  $\beta$ -lateam compounds represented by the following general formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof which are useful as serum cholesterol-lowering agents: (I) wherein  $A_1$ ,  $A_3$  and  $A_4$  represent each hydrogen, halogeno,  $C_{1.5}$ 

alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>, alkoxy, -COOR<sub>1</sub>, a group represented by the following general formula (b): (b) (wherein R<sub>1</sub> represents hydrogen or C<sub>1.3</sub> alkyl), or a group represented by the following general formula (a): (a) [wherein R<sub>2</sub> represents -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>OC(O)-R<sub>1</sub> or -CO<sub>2</sub>-R<sub>1</sub>; R<sub>3</sub> represents -OH or -OC(O)-R<sub>1</sub>; R<sub>4</sub> represents -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1</sub> (wherein k and l are each 0 or an integer of 1 or above provided

that k+1 is an integer not more than 10; and  $R_5$  represents a single bond, -CH=CH-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-,

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carbonyl or -CH(OH)-); provided that at least one of  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$  and  $A_4$  is a group represented by the above formula (a);  $A_2$  represents  $C_{1:5}$  alkyl,  $C_{1:5}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1:5}$  alkenyl,  $C_{1:5}$  hydroxyalkyl or  $C_{1:5}$  carbonylalkyl; and n, p, q and r are each an integer of 0. 1 or 2. (57) 要約:

下記一般式(I)で示される新規の $\beta$ -ラクタム化合物である。 血 清コレステロール低下剤として有用である。

$$A_{1} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{i_{1}}{U_{2}}} A_{2} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{i_{1}}{U_{1}}} (R_{3})_{q} \cdots (1)$$

$$(R_{3})_{p} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{i_{1}}{U_{2}}} A_{4} \cdots (1)$$

[式中、A1、A3及びA4は、水素原子、ハロゲン、C1~C4のアルキル基、C1~C4のアルコキシ基、−COOR1、次式(b):

(式中、R₁は水素原子、C₁~ C₃のアルキル基である。)で示す基、又は次式 (a):

$$R_3$$
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 

〔式中、R:は一CH:OH基、一CH:OC(O)ーR:基又は一CO2-R:基、R:は一OH基又は一OC(O)ーR:基、R:は一(CH:):R:(CH:):一(但し、kと1は0又は1以上の整数であり、k+1は10以下の整数である。)、またR:は結合を表し、単結合、一CH=CH-、一OCH:一、カルボニル基又は一CH(OH)ーである。〕で示す基であり、A:、A:及びA:のいずれか1つは必ず上記(a)式で示す基である。

 $A_2$ は、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルキル鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルコキシ鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルケニル鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のヒドロキシアルキル鎖又は $C_1 \sim C_5$ のカルボニルアルキル鎖である。

n、p、q及びrは0、1又は2の整数を表す。] で示される化合物又はその薬学的に許容し得る塩である。 添付公開書類:

- 国際調査報告書 補正書・総四章

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## 明細書

βーラクタム化合物及びその製造方法並びにこれを含有する血清コレステロール低下剤

## 技術分野

本発明は、新規βーラクタム化合物及びその製造方法、並びに該化合物を含有する血清コレステロール低下剤に関する。

## 背景技術

高コレステロール血症は、動脈硬化性疾患の大きなリスクファクターであることが知られており、現代の死因の上位を占める心疾患との関連性も報告されている(例えば、Lipid Research Clinics Program.,J.Am.Med.Assoc.,1984,251,351及び365)。近年、HMG-CoA還元酵素阻害剤が血清コレステロール低下剤として臨床使用されている。しかしながら、HMG-CoA還元酵素阻害剤は強力な血清コレステロール低下作用を有してはいるものの、安全性に問題があるとも考えられている(例えば、Mevacor in Physician's Desk Reference, 49th ED, Medical Economics Date Production Company, 1995, 1584)。このため、高活性で、より安全な血清コレステロール低下剤が求められている。

天然物の配糖体の中には、血清コレステロール低下作用を有する化合物が報告されている(例えば、M.A.Farboodniay Jahromi et al., J.Nat.Prod.,1993,56, 989., K.R.Price,The Chemistry and Biological Significance of Saponons in Foods and Feeding Stuffs. CRC Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition, CRC Press,1987,

26,27)。これらの配糖体は、小腸内でのコレステロールの吸収を防ぐことにより、血清コレステロールを低下させると推測されている(例えばP.A.McCarthy et al.,J.Med.Chem.,1996,39,1935)。また、血清コレステロールを低下させるβーラクタム化合物も報告されている(例えば、S.B.Rosenblum et al.,J.Med.Chem.,1998,41,973, B.Ram et al.,Indian J. Chem., 1990,29B,1134. メルク社USP498,3597)。

これらの $\beta$ ーラクタム化合物は、それ自身、弱いコレステロール吸収阻害作用を有するが、グルクロン酸抱合を受けることにより更に強力なコレステロール吸収阻害作用を示す。 $\beta$ ーラクタム化合物は、経口投与されると、その多くは小腸からの吸収過程で速やかにグルクロン酸抱合を受け、0ーグルクロン酸抱合体となり、肝臓を通って胆管より小腸に分泌される。この $\beta$ ーラクタム化合物-0ーグルクロン酸抱合体は、作用部位である小腸上皮に留まり、コレステロールの吸収を阻害する(例えば、M.van Heek et al.,Brit.J.Pharmacol.,Exp. Ther., 1997,283,157)。

前出のβーラクタム化合物が、グルクロン酸抱合されることにより
小腸においてコレステロール吸収阻害作用を示すことから、予め、同
一分子内に、βーラクタム構造といくつかの糖とを一0ー結合させた
化合物のコレステロール低下作用も報告されている(例えばW.D.Vacc
aro et al., Bioorg.Med.Chem.Lett.,1998,8,313)。しかし、経口投
与された場合、この化合物は小腸に存在するグリコシダーゼにより容
易に一0ーグリコシド結合が加水分解されて、小腸でのコレステロー
ル吸収阻害作用が減弱することが予想される。作用部位が小腸上皮で
あることを考えると、より良いコレステロール吸収阻害剤としては、
小腸のみに作用して、高い活性と長い持続性を有することが必要であ

る。このことは、化合物が小腸で吸収されることにより副作用を発現する可能性が高いため、小腸で吸収されず、小腸上皮にてコレステロール吸収阻害作用を発現した後、そのまま体外に排泄されることも意味している。

本発明は上記の事情に鑑みなされたもので、同一分子内にβーラクタム構造とグルコシダーゼによる代謝、酸又は塩基による加水分解に安定な C 一配糖体部分を有する血清コレステロール低下剤を提供すること、すなわち血清コレステロール低下剤として有用なβーラクタムと C 一配糖体とのハイブリッド分子を提供することを目的とする。

#### 発明の開示

本発明者らは、上記した従来技術を踏まえて、 $\beta$ ーラクタム化合物をグリコシダーゼによる代謝、酸又は塩基による加水分解に安定な糖誘導体として有用なCー配糖体(例えばR.J.Linhardt et al., Tetrahedron,1998,54,9913, D.E Levy, The Chemistry of C-Glycosides;Elsevier Science;Oxford,1995., M.H.D.Postema, C-Glycoside Synthesis. CRC Press; Boca Raton,1995)としたハイブリッド分子とすることで、(1) 小腸に存在するグルコシダーゼによる代謝に安定であることから、長時間小腸上皮に留まることが可能であり、(2) 小腸上皮からの吸収がわずかとなり、副作用が軽減されるものと考えた。そこで、本発明者らは新規 $\beta$ ーラクタム化合物について、血清コレステロール低下剤の創製を目的に研究を行った結果、一般式(E1)で示される新規E2つクタム化合物が、優れた高コレステロール低下作用を有することを見い出し、本発明を完成させるに至った。

すなわち、本発明は、次式の一般式 (I):

$$A_{1} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\downarrow_{1}}}{\downarrow_{1}}} A_{2} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\downarrow_{1}}}{\downarrow_{1}}} (R_{3})_{q}$$

$$(R_{3})_{p} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\downarrow_{1}}}{\downarrow_{1}}} A_{4}$$

$$(R_{3})_{r}$$

[式中、 $A_1$ 、 $A_3$ 及び $A_4$ は、水素原子、ハロゲン、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルキル基、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルコキシ基、 $-C_0$ 0 R<sub>1</sub>、次式(b):

(式中、 $R_1$ は水素原子、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルキル基である。) で示す基、又は次式(a):

$$R_3$$
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_4$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_2$ 

〔式中、 $R_2$ は $-CH_2$ OH基、 $-CH_2$ OC(O) $-R_1$ 基又は $-CO_2$ - $R_1$ 基、 $R_3$ は-OH基又は-OC(O) $-R_1$ 基、 $R_4$ は $-(CH_2)_k$ R $_6$ ( $CH_2$ ) $_1$ -(但し、kと1は0又は1以上の整数であり、k+1は10以下の整数である。)、また $R_5$ は結合を表し、単結合、-CH=CH-、 $-OCH_2$ -、カルボニル基又は-CH(OH)-である。〕で示す基であり、 $A_1$ 、 $A_3$ 及び $A_4$ のいずれか1つは必ず上記(a)式で示す基である。

 $A_2$ は、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルキル鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルコキシ鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルケニル鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のヒドロキシアルキル鎖又は $C_1 \sim C_5$ の

カルボニルアルキル鎖である。

n、p、q及びrは0、1又は2の整数を表す。] で示される化合物又はその薬学的に許容し得る塩である。

また本発明は、一般式(I)で示される化合物又は薬学的に許容し得る塩の製造法である。また本発明は、一般式(I)で示される化合物又は薬学的に許容し得る塩を有効成分として含有する血清コレステロール低下剤である。更に、本発明は、一般式(I)で示される化合物と $\beta$ -ラクタマーゼ阻害剤との併用による血清コレステロール低下剤である。

#### 発明を実施するための最良の形態

本発明の一般式(I)で示される化合物の薬理学的に許容される塩としては、無機塩基の塩としてナトリウム塩やカリウム塩等、有機酸塩としてコハク酸、マレイン酸、トシル酸、酒石酸等が挙げられる。一般式(I)の化合物はそのままで、或いは公知の製剤技術により、粉剤、顆粒剤、錠剤、或いはカプセル剤に製剤化されて、経口的に投与できる。また、直接腸への投与や坐剤、注射剤等の形で非経口的な投与が可能である。投与量は患者の症状、年齢、体重等により異なるが、例えば成人1日あたり0.01~1000mgを1~数回に分けて投与することにより血清コレステロール低下効果が期待される。また、一般式(I)で示される化合物とβーラクタマーゼ阻害剤との併用によって、血清コレステロール低下作用が増強すると考えられる。βーラクタマーゼ阻害剤は、細菌によるβーラクタム環の分解を阻害する薬剤であり、クラブラン酸などが用いられる

以下に本発明の化合物を例示するが、本発明はこれらに限定される

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ものではない。本発明に含まれる具体的な化合物として、下記の化合物が挙げられる。

- (1)(4S\*, 3R\*)  $-4-\{4-[(2S,5S,3R,4R,6R)-3,4,5-1]$  レードロキシー6ー(ヒドロキシメチル) ベルヒドロー2Hーピランー2ーイル]フェニル}ー1ー(4-7ルオロフェニル)ー3ー[3-(4-7)ルオロフェニル)プロピル]アゼチジンー2ーオン

-メトキシフェニル) - 3 - [3 - (4 - フルオロフェニル) プロビル] アゼチジン - 2 - オン

- $(7)(4S*, 3R*) 4 (4 \{[5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R) 3, 4, 5 h]$  + h

5-ジアセチルオキシ-6-(アセチルオキシメチル)ベルヒドロー 2H-ピラン-3-イルアセテート

(12)(4S\*, 3R\*) -4-(4-{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) -3, 4, 5, -トリヒドロキシー6-(ヒドロキシメチル)ベルヒドロー2H-ピラン-2-イル]メチル}フェニル)-1-(4-フルオロフェニル)-3-[2-(4-フルオロフェノキシ)エチル]アゼチジン-2-オン

 $(14)(4S*, 3R*) - 4 - (4 - \{[(4C, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 3, 4, 5 - ky + ky + 2ky +$ 

 $(15)(4S*, 3R*) - 4 - (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 3, 4, 5 - \}] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 3, 4, 5 - \}] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 3, 4, 5 - \}] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 3, 4, 5 - \}] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R) - 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 2R, 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S, 4] + 4] + 4] + (4 - \{[(4S, 5S,$ 

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 $(17)(2S, 3S, 4R, 5R, 6R) - 6 - [4 - {(4S*, 3R*) - 1 - (4 - 7) ルオロフェニル) - 3 - [3 - (4 - 7) ルオロフェニル) プロピル] - 2 - オキソアゼチジン - 4 - イル} フェニルメチル] - 3, 4, 5 - トリヒドロキシベルヒドロー <math>2H - ピラン - 2 - \pi$ ルボン酸

(19) 2  $-\{4-[(4S*, 3R*)-4-\{[(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3, 4, 5-トリヒドロキシ-6-(ヒドロキシメチル) ペルヒドロー2Hーピラン-2-イル] メチル} フェニルー3-[3-(4-フルオロフェニル) プロピル]-2-オキソアゼチジニル] フェノキシ}-2-メチルプロピオン酸$ 

 $(20) 2 - \{4 - [(4S*, 3R*) - 4 - \{[(5S, 2R, 3R) - 4 - [(5S, 2R, 3R) - 4 - \{[(5S, 2R, 3R) - 4 - [(5S, 2R, 3R) - 4 -$ 

 $3-[3-(4-メチルフェニル) プロピル] -2-オキソアゼチジニル]フェノキシ<math>}-2-メチルプロピオン酸エチルエステル$ 

(24)(4S, 3R) - 3 - [(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n + 7] - 1 = 2n(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n + 7 = 2n(3S) - 2 - (2N) - (2N) + 7 = 2n(3S) - 2 - (2N) + 7 = 2n(3S) - (2N) + 7

-フルオロフェニル) - 3 - [3 - (4 - フルオロフェニル) プロピル] アゼチジンー <math>2 - 3ン

 $(26)(4S, 3R) - 4 - (4 - \{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R) - 3, 4, 5 - kylle kylle$ 

 $(27)(4S, 3R) - 4 - (4 - \{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R) - 3, 4, 5 - kylline + 2kylline + 2kylli$ 

- [3-(4-フルオロフェニル)-3-オキソプロビル]-2-オ キソアゼチジニル]安息香酸

(31) 4-[(4S,3R)-4-(4-{[(2S,5S,3R,4R,6R)-3,4,5-トリヒドロキシ-6-(ヒドロキシメテル)ペルヒドロ-2H-ピラン-2-イル]メチル}フェニル)-3-[3-(4-フルオロフェニル)プロピル]-2-オキソアゼチジニル]安息香酸

メチル) ベルヒドロー 2 H - ビラン - 2 - イル] フェニル $} - 1 - (4 - フルオロフェニル) アゼチジン <math>- 2 - オン$ 

-[3-(4-フルオロフェニル) プロピル] -1-(4-フルオロフェニル) アゼチジン-2-オン

(41) 3-((3S)-3-EFD+v-3-7ELN+v-1DEN)  $(4S, 3R)-4-(4-\{((5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3, 4, 5-F)$ EFD+v-6-(EFD+v-2FN) (4S, 3R) (4S, 3

(42)4-[3-(3S)-3-(4-7)ルオロフェニル)-3-ヒドロキシプロピル] $(4S,3R)-4-(4-\{(2S,5S,3R),4R,6R)-3,4,5-$ トリヒドロキシー6-(ヒドロキシメチル) ベルヒドロ-2H-ピラン-2-イル] メチル} フェニル)-2-オキソアゼチジニル] 安息香酸エチルエステル

1-(4-フルオロフェニル)アゼチジン-2-オン

(46)(4S, 3R) - 3 - [(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n + 17 - 17] = 2n(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n + 17 - 17 = 2n(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n + 17 - 17 = 2n(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n + 17 - 17 = 2n(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n + 17 - 17 = 2n(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n + 17 - 17 = 2n(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n + 17 = 2n(3S) - 17 = 2n(3S

(48)(4S, 3R) - 3 - [(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7) + 7 - 7] = 2 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7 = 2 - 7 - 7

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メチル) ベルヒドロー2H-ピランー2ーイル] メトキシプロピルー3ーイル} フェニルー1ー(4-フルオロフェニル) アゼチジンー2ーオン

 $(51)(4S, 3R) - 3 - [(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n \times n + 7 \times n$ 

オン

 $(55)(4S, 3R) - 3 - [(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n \pm 17] = 1$   $(55)(4S, 3R) - 3 - [(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n \pm 17] = 1$   $(55)(4S, 3R) - 3 - [(3S) - 3 - (4 - 7)n \pm 17] = 1$   $(4 - 7)n \pm 17$   $(4 - 7)n \pm 17$  $(4 - 7)n \pm 17$ 

以下の表1~12に本発明の化合物を構造式で例示する。なお、比 旋光度の記載のある化合物については光学活性体として合成したか或 いは光学分割して比旋光度を測定した。

表 1

	<u> </u>	••	
化合物 番号	構造式	mp (℃)	[α] <sup>25</sup> /(C, Solv.)
1	HO,,,OH OH OH OH	89-90	-40.4 (C=0.5, MeOH)
2	HO,,,,OH OH OH OH	110-112	-33.2 (C=0.5, MeOH)
3	AcO,, OAc OAC ON OFF	56-58	
4	HO, OH OH OH	76-78	
5.	HO,,,,OH OMe	73-75	

化合物 番号	構造式	mp (℃)	[a] <sup>25</sup> /(C, Solv.)
6	AcQ, OAc OAc OAc	60-62	
7	HO,,,OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH	80-82	-46.7 (C=0.3, MeOH)
8	AcQ, OAc OAc OAc OAc OAc OAc	56-58	
9	HO,, OH OH OH	84-86	-40.4 (C=0.5, MeOH)
10	AcQ <sub>1</sub> , OAc OAc	60-61	

表 3			
化合物 番号	構造式	mp (℃)	[ a ] <sup>25</sup> /(C, Solv.)
11	но пон он	74-75	
12	HO, OH OH OH	65-67	-40.4 (C=0.5, CHCl3)
13	AcQ, OAc OAc OAc	64-66	
14	HO,,,OH OH	61-€2	
15	HO, OH OH	· 64-65	

麦 4

化合物 番号	<b>梅造式</b>	mp (℃)	$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ /(C, Solv.)
16	HO, OH OH OH	73-75	
17	HO,,OH CO <sub>2</sub> H	105-106	
18	HOOH OH OH OCO2EI	73-74	
19	HO,,,,OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH OH	170-172	
20	HO, OH OH OH CO <sub>2</sub> Et	76-78	

表 5			
化合物 番号	構造式	mp (℃)	$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ /(C, Solv.)
21	HO, OH OH OH OH OH CO <sub>2</sub> H	161-162	
22	HO, OH OH OH	115-117	-71.3 (C=0.3, MeOH)
23	HO, OH OH	104-106	-110 (C=0.5, MeOH)
24	HO, OH OH OH	102-104	-58.0 (C=0.3, MeOH)
25	HO, OH OH OH	67-69	-62.8 (C=0.5, MeOH)

表 6

<b>32</b> 0			
化合物 番号	構造式	mp (℃)	[ a ] 25 / (C, Solv.)
26	HO, OH OH OH	78-80	-67.2 (C=0.5, MeOH)
27	HO, OH OH	104-106	-26.0 (C=0.5, MeOH)
28	HO, OH HO, OH OH OH	86-88	-35.7 (C=0.6, MeOH)
29	OH OH OH OH CO2H	148-150	-122.0 (C=0.3, MeOH)
30	HO, OH OH OH	102-104	-52.0 (C=0.3, MeOH)

表 7

	_		
化合物 番号	構造式	mp (℃)	[α] <sup>25</sup> /(C, Solv.)
31	HO, OH OH OH CO <sub>2</sub> H	97-99	
32	HO, OH OH OH	liq	-39.3 (C=0.8, MeOH)
33	OH COOH	82-84	-47.6 (C=0.5, MeOH)
34	HO, OH OH OH	83-85	
35	HO, OH OH OH	81-83	

表 8			
化合物 番号	構造式	mp (℃)	[α] <sup>25</sup> /(C, Solv.)
36	HO, OH OH	79-81	
37	OH HO, OH OH OH	80-82	
38	OH OH OH OH OH	200-201	-69.3 (C=0.3, MeOH)
39	HO OH OF F	126-128	-42.66 (C=0.3, MeOH)
40	HO, OH OH OH	78-80	

- (表)	·		
化合物 番号	構造式	mp (℃)	[α] <sup>25</sup> / (C, Solv.)
41	OH OH OH	110-112	-67.2 (C=0.5, MeOH)
42	OH OH OH OH	56-58	-92.0 (C=0.3, MeOH)
43	HO, OH OH OH	96-98	-40.4 (C=0.5, CHCl <sub>3</sub> )
44	HO, OH OH	84-86	-41.3 (C=0.3, MeOH)
45	HO, OH OH OH	84-86	-64.0 (C=0.25, MeOH)

表 1 0

表 1	0		
化合物 番号	構造式	mp (℃)	[ a ] <sup>25</sup> /(C, Solv.)
46	OH OH OH	153-155	-54.66 (C=0.25, MeOH)
47	HO, OH OH	72-74	-33.6 (C=1.0, MeOH)
48	OH OH OH	81-83	-21.8 (C=1.0, MeOH)
49	HO HO OH	111-113	-20.0 (C=0.35, MeOH)
50	OH HO, OH OH OH	61-63	-48.6 (C=0.14, MeOH)

女 1			
化合物 番号	<b>梅造式</b>	mp (℃)	[ a ] 25 / (C, Solv.)
51	OH OH OH	65-67	-42.8 (C=0.25, MeOH)
52	PO N OH OH	79-81	-33.2 (C=1.0, MeOH)
53	OH OH OH OH	81-83	-29.4 (C=0.5, MeOH)
54	OH HO, OH OH OH	69-71	-38.6 (C=0.35, MeOH)
55	OH OH OH OH	66-68	-42.9 (C=0.35, MeOH)

1/L A Him		<del>,</del>	<del></del>
化合物 番号	構造式	mp (℃)	[ a ] 25 / (C, Solv.)
56	HO, OH OH	82-84	-49.2 (C=1.0, MeOH)
57	HO, OH OH OH	116-118	-76.0 (C=0.3, MeOH)
58	OH COOH	110-112	-40.3 (C=0.7, MeOH)

以下に、本発明の一般式(I)で示される化合物の製造例を挙げる。 製造例1

- (1) 一般式 (I) で、R<sub>4</sub>が-CH<sub>2</sub>-である化合物の製造例。
- (a) テトラベンジルグルクロノラクトン(1-1)にTebbe反応 剤 (例えば、T.V.Rajanbabu et al.,J.Org.Chem.,1986,51,5458) を 作用させて得られる化合物(1-2)を出発原料として、化合物(1-3)と鈴木カップリング反応(例えば、C.R.Johnson et al.,Synle tt,1997,1406) を行い、続いて脱シリル化反応により、化合物(1-4)で示される化合物を得る。

(b) 化合物(1-4)のヒドロキシ基を酸化して、アルデヒド化合物(1-5)で示される化合物を得る。

(c) アルデヒド化合物 (1-5) とアミン化合物 (1-6) とをモレキュラーシープス、トシル酸 (TsOH) 存在下縮合させてイミン化合物 (1-7) で示される化合物を得る。

イミン化合物(1-7)に化合物(1-8)を加え、塩基存在下加熱還流してスタウディンガー反応させて $\beta$ ーラクタム体を得る。尚、この反応で塩基としてn B u  $_3$  N を用いると、トランス体の $\beta$  ーラクタム体を、LDA(リチウムジイソプロピルアミド)を用いるとシス体の $\beta$  ーラクタム体を得る。

また、系中に不斉リガンド等を加えることで不斉 $\beta$ -ラクタムを得ることもできる(例えば、Hafez, A.M. et al., Org. Lett., 2000, 2(25), 3963-3965)。

続いて接触還元により、脱ペンジル化反応し化合物(1-9)で示される化合物を得る。

(d) 化合物 (1-9) をアセチル化反応させて化合物 (1-10) を得る。

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{OAC} \\ \text{(R_3)}_{p} \\ \text{A}_1 \\ \text{(R_3)}_{\overline{r}} \\ \text{(R_3)}_{\overline{r}} \\ \text{(Ac_2O,Et_3N)} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{OAC} \\ \text{(R_3)}_{p} \\ \text{(R_3)}_{\overline{r}} \\ \text{(R_3)}_{\overline{r}$$

(2) 一般式 (I) で、R<sub>4</sub>が-CH<sub>2</sub>-である化合物の製造例。

化合物(1-11)に対し、グリニャール試薬(1-12)を反応させ、化合物(1-13)を得た(例えばM.F.Wong et al.,J.Carboh ydr.Chem.,1996,15(6),763,C.D.Hurd et al.,J.Am.Chem.Soc,1945,67,1972,H.Togo et al.,Synthesis,1998,409)。又は化合物(1-1)に対して、同様にグリニャール試薬(1-12)を反応させた後、生じた水酸基をトリエチルシリルハイドライドで除去するか、トシル基やハロゲン等の脱離基として塩基で処理し、オレフィンとした後接触還元等で、化合物(1-13)を得た。化合物(1-13)にMgを作用させグルニャール試薬とした後、DMF(ジメチルホルムアミド)を作用させると化合物(1-14)が、又、Mgを作用させた後ドライアイス( $CO_2$ )を作用させると化合物(1-15)が得られる。

得られた化合物 (1-14) 又は (1-15) は、製造例1-(1)-(c) 及び (d) に従い、一般式 (I) の合成中間体である。 製造例2

(1) 一般式(I)で、R4が単結合である化合物の製造例。

テトラベンジルグルクロノラクトン(1-1)に化合物(2-1)を反応させた後、E t  $_3$ S i H、B F  $_3$ ・E t  $_2$ O を作用させ、化合物(2-2)で示される化合物を得る。(例えば、J.M.Lancelin et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1983, 24, 4833)。化合物(2-2)は製造例 1-(1)-(b),(c),(d)に従い一般式(I)を得る合成中間体である。

BnO<sub>$$l_1$$</sub>OBn  $(R_3)_q$ OTBS  $(R_3)_q$ OTBS  $(R_3)_q$ OBn  $(R_3)_q$ OBn

(2) 一般式(I)で、R₄が単結合である化合物の製造例。

化合物(1-11)にグリニヤール試薬(2-3)を反応させ、既知化合物(2-4)とする(例えばF. Marquez et al., An. Quim., Ser. C., 1983, 79(3), 428)。

(但しXは前出に同じ。)

化合物 (2-4) のメチル基をアルデヒドに変換し化合物 (1-14) とする (例えばP.S.Portoghese et al., J.Med.Chem., 2000, 43, 2489)。

化合物 (1-14) をNaBH<sub>4</sub>にて還元すると化合物 (2-2) を得る。

製造例3

(1) 一般式(I)で、R4が-OCH2-である化合物の製造例。

(a) 公知の方法 (例えばD.Zhai et al.,J.Am.Chem.Soc.,1988,110,2501.,P.Allevi et al.,J.Carbohydr.Chem.,1993,12(2),209) により得られる化合物 (3-1) と化合物 (3-2) とをMitsunobu反応させ、化合物 (3-3) で示される化合物を得る。

(b) 化合物 (3-3) をLiAlH<sub>4</sub>によりメチルエステルをアルコールへと還元し、化合物 (3-4) で示される化合物を得る。

化合物 (3-4) は製造例 1-(1)-(b), (c), (d) に従い 一般式 (I) を得る合成中間体である。

製造例4

一般式 (I) で、A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>3</sub>及びA<sub>4</sub>のいずれかが次式 (b):

である化合物の製造例。

化合物(4-1)に対し、2-プロモイソ酪酸アルキルエステル(

4-2)を炭酸カリウム存在下作用させ、続いて接触還元し、化合物を得るか、又は続いて水酸化リチウムにより、エステル部を加水分解して化合物(4-3)で示される化合物を得る。化合物(4-3)を脱保護して一般式(I)を得る。

$$A_1$$
  $A_2$   $A_3$   $A_4$   $A_5$   $A_5$   $A_6$   $A_1$   $A_2$   $A_5$   $A_6$   $A_7$   $A_8$   $A_8$ 

## 製造例 5

一般式(Ⅰ)で、R₂が-CO₂Hである化合物の製造例。

化合物 (5-1) をTEMPO (2, 2, 6, 6- テトラメチルー1 - ピペリジニルオキシ,フリーラジカル)にて酸化すると、化合物 (5-2) を得る。

$$\begin{array}{c} OH \\ HO_{M_1}OH \\ OH \\ OH \\ (R_3)_p \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OH \\ HO_{M_2}OH \\ OH \\ (R_3)_q \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OH \\ HO_{M_2}OH \\ (R_3)_q \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OH \\ ($$

#### 製造例6

化合物(6-1)と(6-2)をチオグリコシル化し化合物(6-3) とした。化合物(6-3)をスルホンへと酸化後、ランベルグーベッ クランド (Ramberg-Backlund) 反応 (例えば、P.S.Belica et al., Te trahedron Lett., 1998, 39, 8225, 及び F.K./Griffin et al., Tetrahe dron Lett., 1998, 39, 8179) し、化合物(6-4)とした。化合物(

6-4)を接触還元後、TBAFを作用させ、化合物(1-4)とした。化合物(1-4)は製造例1に従い一般式(I)を得る合成材料となる。

#### 製造例7

(1) 一般式 (I) で、R₃が-OH, -OC (O) R₁である化合物の製造例。

化合物(1-11)と化合物(7-1)とをルイス酸(例えばBF  $3\cdot Et_2O$ ,SnCl<sub>4</sub>,AgOTf-Cp<sub>2</sub>HfCl<sub>2</sub>等)存在下、グルコシル化反応を行なうと、O-グルコシル化後、C-グルコシル化が進行し、化合物(7-3)を得る(例えば、R.R.Schmidt et al.,Synthesis,1993,325)。化合物(7-3)は更にフェノール性水酸基部分をエステル化することで化合物(7-4)に変換出来る。化合物(7-3)と(7-4)は製造例1、3に従い一般式(I)の合成原料となる。

(但し、Xは前出に同じ。 Z はハロゲン、-OC(O) C F₃, -O-C(=NH) C C 1 3 などの脱離基を表す。)

(2) 一般式 (I) で、R₃が-OH, -OC (O) R₁である化合物の製造例。

上記の製造例 7 - (1) と同様にして得られる化合物 (7 - 6) を 脱保護して化合物 (7 - 7) とした。化合物 (7 - 7) の一つの水酸 基をTf基とした後、一酸化炭素存在下、増炭反応させ (例えば、R. E.Dolle et al., Chem. Commun., 1987, 904)、化合物 (7 - 3) を得る。 化合物 (7 - 3) は製造例 7 - (1)、製造例 1 及び 3 に従い、一般 式 (I) の合成原料となる。

また化合物(7-11)を用いて化合物(1-11)と同様のカップリングを行った後、アセテル基(Ac)をハロホルム反応(例えば S. Kajigaeshi et al., Synthesis, 1985, 674)にて化合物(7-3)とする方法もある。

$$\begin{array}{c} OBn \\ Z \\ O \\ 1-11 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OBn \\ Ac \\ Ac \\ OBn \\ Ac \\ OCC0_2R_1 \\ OR_1 \\ Ac \\ OBn \\$$

(3) 一般式(I)で、R₃が-OH, -OC(O)R₁である化合物の製造例。

化合物 (7-9) に対し製造例 7(1) に示すようにアリル C-7 ルコシル化反応させ、化合物 (7-10) を得る。化合物 (7-10) は製造例 8 に従い、一般式 (I) の合成原料となる。

(但し乙は前出に同じ)

#### 製造例8

光学活性体としての製造方法(I)

(a) D-p-ヒドロキシフェニルグリシン(8-1)の水酸基を E.Wunschらの方法 (Chem.Ber.,1958,91,543) によりベンジル基で保

護して化合物(8-2)とした。

化合物 (8-2) のアミノ基をBoc化し、化合物 (8-3) とした。

化合物 (8-3) をW.W.Ogilvieらの方法 (Bioorg.Med.Chem.,1999,7,1521) により、カルボン酸部を増炭し化合物 (8-4) とした後、脱Boc化し、化合物 (8-5) とした。

このようにして得られた化合物(8-5)をW.W.Ogilvieらの方法 (Bioorg.Med.Chem.,1999,7,1521) により、 $\beta$ -ラクタムへと閉環させ、 $\beta$ -ラクタム(8-6)とした。

また、化合物(8-5)は以下のようにしても光学活性体として得ることが出来る。すなわち、化合物(8-7)に対し、光学活性体なアミノ誘導体(8-8)を酸触媒下、作用させ化合物(8-9)とする。化合物(8-9)を直接接触還元し、化合物(8-11)とする。始めにオレフィン部を還元(例えばNaHB(OAc),NaBH4等)し、次に強酸(例えばHCO2H,Et3SiH等)を作用させ化合物(8-11)としても良い(例えばC.Cimarell et al.,J.Org.Chem.,1996,61,5557)。化合物(8-11)は酸性条件下、BnOHを作用させ、エステル交換反応させて化合物(8-5)とする。化合物(8-5)は、先程と同様な手法で化合物(8-6)とすることが出来る。

 $\beta$ -ラクタム化合物(8-6)をDominicM.T.Chanらの方法(Tetra hedron Lett.,1998,39,2933)によりN-アルキル化反応させた後、接触還元により脱ベンジル化し、化合物(8-12)とした。

化合物 (8-12) をC.R.Johnsonらの方法 (Synlett,1997,1406) に従ってグルコース誘導体 (1-2) と鈴木反応させて化合物 (8-13) とした。

化合物 (8-13) にLDAを作用させた後、メチルアクリレートを作用させC-アルキル化反応させ化合物 (8-14) とした。

化合物 (8-14) のエステル部を酸クロライドとした後、E.Negi shiらの方法 (Tetrahedron Lett.,1983,24,5181) により化合物 (8-16) とした。

化合物 (8-16) を脱ベンジル化し化合物 (8-17) とした後、 化合物 (8-17) のケトン部をE.J.Coreyらの方法 (J.Am.Chem.So

c.,1987,109,7925) により不斉還元し化合物(8-19)とする。

(b) 化合物 (8-13) にLDAを作用させた後、化合物 (8-20) を作用させ化合物 (8-21) とする。化合物 (8-21) を接触還元して化合物 (8-22) とした。

尚、一般式 (I) でA<sub>1</sub>が次式(a):

$$R_3 = R_4$$
 $R_3 = R_4$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_3 = R_4$ 

の化合物、例えば化合物 3 9 は製造例 8 に従い化合物 (8-15)に 対応する次式 (8-23):

を用いて合成することができる。また、一般式(I)で $A_4$ が次式(a):

$$R_3$$
 $R_4$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_2$ 

の化合物、例えば化合物 3 8 は、製造例 8 に従い化合物 (8-12) に対応する次式 (8-24):

を用いて合成することができる。

また、次式の化合物 (8-25):

は酵素による光学分割を行うことで得ることができる (S.J.Faulconbridge et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 2000, 41, 2679)。 化合物 (8-2

5) は鈴木カップリング反応により上述と同様な方法で一般式(I) の原料となる。

#### 製造例9

光学活性体としての製造例(II)

化合物(9-1)と化合物(9-2)とをK.Tomiokaらの方法(J.Chem.Soc.Chem.Common.,1999,715)により縮合させ化合物(<math>9-3)で示される化合物を得る。化合物(9-3)を脱保護して一般式(I)を得る。或いは化合物(9-1)の代わりにシリルエノールエーテルを経由し、ルイス酸を用いて化合物(9-2)に付加して化合物(9-3)を得ることもできる。

$$(R_3)_p$$
  $A_1$   $R_3$   $R_3$   $R_4$   $A_2$   $R_4$   $A_1$   $R_4$   $A_2$   $A_1$   $A_2$   $A_3$   $A_4$   $A_4$   $A_5$   $A_5$ 

#### 製造例10

光学活性体としての製造例(III)

化合物(10-1)と(9-2)とをE.J.Coreyらの方法(Tetrahe dron Lett.,1991,32,5287)により縮合させ、化合物(9-3)で示される化合物を得る。化合物(9-3)を脱保護して一般式(I)を得る。

$$R_{3}$$
  $R_{3}$   $R_{3}$   $R_{3}$   $R_{3}$   $R_{4}$   $R_{5}$   $R_{$ 

#### 製造例11

光学活性体としての製造例(IV)

得られた化合物 (11-6) は製造例 8 と同様な方法で (8-15) を得ることが出来る。

製造例 8 に従い、(11-6)は一般式(I)の合成原料となる。 また、化合物(11-4)の代わりに化合物(11-7)を用いると、 同様な方法で化合物(11-6)に対応する化合物(11-8)を得 る。

化合物 (11-8) に対し製造例7と同様な方法で化合物 (11-9) を得ることが出来る。

得られた化合物(11-9)は製造例8に従い一般式(I)の合成原料となる。

#### 製造例12

化合物 (11-6) に文献記載の方法 (Masataka Yokoyama et al., Synthesis, 1998,409) に従い得られた化合物 (12-1) を用いて、Heck反応を行い化合物 (12-2) を得た。(例えばR.F.Heck et al., J.Am.Chem.Soc.,1968,90,5518) 得られた化合物 (12-2) は製造例8に従い、一般式 (I) の合成原料となる。

また、得られた化合物 (12-2) を接触還元して、化合物 (12-3) を得た。得られた化合物 (12-3) は製造例 8 に従い、一般式 (I) の合成原料となる。

#### 製造例13

化合物 (1-11) にルイス酸 (BF3・OEt2, ZnCl2, AgOTf等) 存在下、化合物 (13-1) (R6は-Me, -Br, -CH2OTBS) を用いて、C-グリコシル化 (例えばK.C.Nicolaou et al., J.Chem. Soc.Chem.Comm., 1984,1153) を行い、化合物 (13-2) を得た。得られた化合物 (13-2) のR6を、製造例1-(1)-(6) 又は製造例1-(2) 又は製造例2-(2) と同様にアルデヒドに変換した後、製造例1に従い、一般式 (I) の合成原料となる。

#### 製造例14

化合物 (14-1) と化合物 (14-2) を鈴木カップリング反応、グリニャール反応等のカップリング反応 (Angew.Chem.Int.Ed.,2000,4415) あるいは塩基存在下でのアルキル化の後、脱保護により化合物 (14-3) を得た。

#### 製造例15

Dheilly.L(Carbohydr.Res.,1992,224,301)の方法に従って合成した化合物(15-1)の還元、ハロゲン化により得られた化合物(15-2)を有機金属試薬(グリニヤール試薬、有機亜鉛試薬など)に変換後、バラジウム、ニッケル錯体などの触媒存在下、化合物(15-3)とカップリング、その後の環化反応により化合物(15-4)を得る。

## 製造例16

製造例12と同様に化合物(12-1)と化合物(15-3)をHe ck反応にてカップリングし、化合物(16-1)を得ることができる。化合物(16-1)は製造例17に従い一般式(I)に変換できる。

#### 製造例17

化合物(17-1)のカンファースルタムを水酸化リチウム等を用いて除去し、化合物(17-2)として(カンファースルタムは回収し、再使用する)、次いでオキシ塩化リン等を無溶媒又は塩化メチレン、ジクロロエタン等の溶媒中反応させるか、或いはDCC(1、3-ジシクロヘキシルカルボジイミド)、DEPC(ジェチルホスホリ

$$(R_3)_p$$
  $(R_3)_p$   $(R_3)_p$ 

又は、化合物(17-2)をエステル化し、化合物(17-3)とした後、化合物(17-3)とLDA,LiHMDS〔リチウム ビス(トリメチルシリル)アミド〕,NaHMDS〔ナトリウム ビス(トリメチルシリル)アミド〕,NaH,t-BuOK等の塩基をTHF等の溶媒中反応させるか、或いはEtMgBr,t-BuMgBr等のグリニャール試薬を作用させ、一般式(I)を得る。同様の反応を化合物(17-1)に対して行っても一般式(I)を得ることができる。

## 製造例18

化合物(18-1)を二酸化セレン等を用いて酸化反応を行うか或いは化合物(18-4)にPd(OAc)2-ベンゾキノンー過塩素酸などの酸化方法により化合物(18-2)とした後、製造例8と同様にケトン部の不斉還元を行い化合物(18-3)を得る。また、化合物(18-4)にハイドロボレーションを行い、化合物(18-3)を得ることもでき、不斉ボラン還元剤等により、立体選択的に反応を行うことができる。

#### 製造例19

化合物(19-1)を不斉還元(例えば、遷移金属錯体を用いる方法:R.Noyori et al.,J.Am.Chem.Soc.,1987,109,5856)して化合物(19-2)を得る。化合物(19-2)の水酸基を脱離基に変換後、閉環反応するか又は水酸基を直接光延反応させて化合物(19-3)とする。化合物(19-3)に対し、化合物(12-1)とHeck 反応後、生じた二重結合を接触還元することで化合物(19-4)を得るか、又は化合物(19-5)と根岸反応(例えば、T.Hayashi et al.,J.Am.Chem.Soc.1984,106,158-163;A.Saiga et al.,Tetrahedron Lett.2000,41,4629-4632;;C.Dai et al.J.Am.Chem.Soc.2001,123,2719-2724)し、化合物(19-4)を得る。化合物(19-4)は製造

例8に従い、一般式(I)の原料となる。

(R7は-OAc 基または-OBn 基)

#### 製造例20

イミン(20-1)を製造例19に従い不斉還元して化合物(20-2)とする。化合物(20-2)のエステル部を加水分解して対応するカルボン酸とした後、縮合剤を用いて $\beta-$ ラクタム化(例えばDCC等)させて化合物(19-3)を得る。また、化合物(19-3)は化合物(20-2)の $\beta-$ ラクタム化(例えばEt MgBr等)でも得られる。化合物(19-3)は製造例19に従い、一般式(1)の原料となる。

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## 製造例21

化合物(19-1)に対して塩基を作用させた後、化合物(21-1)を加え化合物(21-2)とする。化合物(21-2)を不斉還元して化合物(21-4)にするか、化合物(21-2)に化合物(21-3)を作用させて化合物(21-5)とする。化合物(21-4)に化合物(21-6)を得る。化合物(21-6)を得る。に化合物(21-6)と糖部(21-6)を得る。にないて、化合物(21-6)と糖部(12-1又は19-5)とをカップリングさせて化合物(21-8)とした後、 $\beta-5$ 0夕ム(21-10)を得る。一方、化合物(21-5)は不斉還元して化合物(21-7)とした後、糖部とカップリングして化合物(21-9)とする。化合物(21-9)も $\beta-5$ 0夕ム化することで化合物(21-10)を得る。このように得られた化合物(20-10)は一般式(11)の原料となる。

なお、製造例 1 から製造例 2 1 で示した化学式において、 $A_1$ 、 $A_2$ 、 $A_4$ 、 $A_5$   $A_6$   $A_6$   $A_7$   $A_8$   $A_8$   $A_8$   $A_8$   $A_8$   $A_8$   $A_9$   $A_9$  A

試験例

以下にハムスターにおける血清コレステロール低下作用についての 薬理試験例を挙げる。

コレステロール食負荷ハムスターにおけるハムスターにおける脂質 低下作用

ハムスターを3匹ずつの群に分け、0.5%コレステロールを含む 飼料 (CE-2、日本クレア)を4日間与えた。コレステロール食負 荷開始と共に動物に被験化合物を1日1回強制経口投与した。投与は 体重100g当たり0.2mLのトウモロコシ油のみ (対照群)又は トウモロコシ油中の被験化合物の溶液を投与した。最終投与から20時間後にエーテル軽麻酔下に腹部大動脈より採血を行い、血清を分離した。血清総コレステロールはコレステロールE-テストワコー(和光純薬)を用いて測定した。被験化合物の効果は、高コレステロール食負荷による血中コレステロール濃度の上昇分に対する抑制率(%)で示した。尚、表1~表12で施光度の記載されている化合物については、光学活性体として薬理活性を測定した。その結果を次表に示す。表13中の数値は、対照群に対する変化率(%)を表すので、負の数値が正のコレステロール低下作用である。

表13

化合物	被験体化合物	投与日数	血清コレステロール		
番号	(mg/kg)	(日)	変化率(%)		
2	3	7	-120		
1 3	2 0	4	-28		
15	2 0	4	-21		
2 3	3 .	7	-177		
24	3	7	-156		
28	3	7	-130		
3 3	3	4	<b>-67</b>		
3 8	1.0	4	- 2		
4 5	3	4	-136		
4 6	3	4	-147		
4 9	10	4.	-55		
5 6	0.3	4	-84		
5 7	0.3	4	-8.1		

# (生物学的安定性試験)

C-糖の安定性を確認するため、C-アリル体(A)とO-アリル体(B)を用いたグリコシダーゼ、すなわち $\alpha$ -N-アセチル-D-ガラクトサミニダーゼに対する生物学的安定性を、Mark von ltzsteinらの方法 (Org.Lett.,1999,1,443-446) に従い比較試験した。

酵素; $\alpha-N-アセチルーD-ガラクトサミニダーゼ ヤリイカ製 0.32 unit (1.69 unit/ml 0.1% BSAを含む 0.5 Mクエン酸ナトリウム緩衝液)$ 

溶媒;クエン酸緩衝液(pD=3) 0.6 ml

温度;35℃

操作; NMR用サンプルチューブに基質 2 mg を量り取り、クエン酸ナトリウム緩衝液 0.6 ml、酵素 0.32 unitを加え、 $35 ^{\circ}$  にて放置し、一定時間ごとにNMRを測定した。

この試験の結果の基質残存率(%)を次表14に示す。

<del></del>								
基質 時間	. 2	4	6	.8	10	12	18	24
В	89	79	68	57	50	45	.40	22
. A.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

表14

この表から明らかなように、比較として用いた〇ーアリル体(B)が、速やかに加水分解を受け24時間後において78%が分解したのに対し、代謝安定性を目指しエーテル結合を炭素ー炭素結合に変えた Cーアリル体(A)は、予想通り酵素による影響を受けず、24時間後においても全く分解物の生成は認められなかった。

# 実施例

以下、実施例により本発明をさらに詳しく説明するが、本発明はこれらの実施例により何ら限定されるものではない。

#### 実施例1

 $4-(4-\{[(5S,2R,3R,4R,6R)-3,4,5-\}]$ リヒドロキシー $6-(ヒドロキシメテル)-ペルヒドロ-2H-ピラン-2-イル]メチル\}フェニル)(4S*,3S*)-1-(4-フルオロフェニル)-3-[3-(4-フルオロフェニル)プロピル]アゼチジン-2-オン(化合物(2))$ 

参考例1-a:化合物(1-4)の合成

化合物 (1-2)(5.37g)のTHF溶液(70mL)に、9-BBN(50mL、0.5M THF溶液)を加え、5時間加熱還流した。

反応液を室温まで冷却し、K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>(10mL、3M 水溶液)を加え15分間撹拌した。そこへ4-(t-ブチルジメチルシリルオキシメチル)ブロモベンゼン(3.01g)、PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf)(0.73g)のDMF溶液(100mL)を加え、18時間撹拌した。有機層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した。有機溶媒を留去後、TBAF(15mL、1.0M THF溶液)を加え、3時間撹拌した。有機層を酢酸エチルエステルにて抽出し、続いて飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した。有機層を留去した後、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:ヘキサン=1:2)にて精製し、化合物(1-4)を3.58g、2行程(収率56%)にて得た。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 662 (M+H<sub>2</sub>0)+

IR (KBr) :  $3430 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ 

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):2.71(dd, J=8.8, 13.2Hz), 3.13(dd, J=2.4, 14.2Hz), 3.32~3.36(m, 2H), 3.45~3.50(m, 1H), 3.60~3.74(m, 4H), 4.48~4.68(m, 6H), 4.80~4.95(m, 4H), 7.18~7.37(m, 24H)

参考例1-b:化合物(1-5)の合成

化合物 (1-4)(3.6g)のクロロホルム溶液 (22.0m L)に、MnO2(9.65g)を加え、2時間加熱還流した。反応液を室温まで放冷し、セライトを用いてろ過した。減圧下濃縮し、化合物 (1-5)を3.46g (収率97%)を無色結晶として得た。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 660 (M+H<sub>2</sub>0)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr) :  $1692 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ 

 $^{1}$  H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):2.77(dd, J=8.8,14.2Hz), 3.16~3.20(m,1H), 3.32 ~3.36(m,2H), 3.49(dt, J=2.0,9.3Hz), 3.61~3.66(m,3H), 3.72(t, J=8.8Hz), 4.46~4.67(m,4H), 4.81~4.97(m,4H), 7.18~7.41(m,22H), 7.74(d, J=8.3Hz), 9.95(S,1H)

化合物(2)の合成

(I) 化合物 (1-5)(3.46g)のトルエン溶液(54.0mL)に、モレキュラーシーブス(3.46g)、トシル酸(触媒量)、P-フルオロアニリン(0.61mL)を加え、1.5時間加熱還流した。不溶物をろ過により除き、ろ液を濃縮し、次の反応に用いた。

(II)(I)で得られた化合物のトルエン溶液(54.0mL)に $nBu_3N$ (5.1mL)を加えた。5-(4-フルオロフェニル) ペンタン酸クロリド(1.16g)を加え、15時間加熱還流した後、1N HCl溶液(15mL)を加え、15分間撹拌した。有機層を飽和重曹水、飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥して、有機層を減圧下濃縮した。残査を次の反応に用いた。

(III)(II)で得られた化合物にMeOH:THF=5mL:1m
 Lの混合溶液に10%Pd-C(200mg)を加え、水素気流下室温にて5時間撹拌した。セライトを用いてろ過し、ろ液を濃縮し、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:メタノール=10:1)にて精製し、化合物(2)を64mg(収率26%)を得た。Mass(ESI)m/z:554(M+H)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr): 3376, 1737, 1503, 1218 cm-1

 $^{1}$  H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD):1.82~1.98(m, 4H),2.65~2.78(m, 3H),3.09~3.39 (m,7H),3.64(dd,J=5.4,12.2Hz),3.77~3.81(m,1H),4.94~4.98(m,1H),6.98~7.05(m,4H),7.18~7.22(m,2H),7.30~7.33(m,4H),7.38(d,J=7.8Hz,2H)

#### 実施例2

 $4-(4-\{[(5S,2R,3R,4R,6R)-3,4,5-h]$ リアセトキシー6-(アセトキシメチル)-ペルヒドロー2H-ピランー2-イル)メチル $\}$ フェニル)(4S\*,3S\*)-1-(4-フルオロフェニル)-3-(3-(4-フルオロフェニル)プロピル<math>)アゼチジン-2-オン(化合物(3))

化合物 2 (6 0 0 m g) の塩化メチレン(1 1 . 0 m L) 溶液に E t  $_3$  N (0 . 7 7 m L)、無水酢酸 (0 . 4 9 m L)、 D M A P (触媒量) を加え、室温にて 1 6 時間撹拌した。有機層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した。有機溶媒を留去後、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:ヘキサン=1 : 2)にて精製し、化合物 (3) を 6 0 0 m g (収率 7 7%)にて得た。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 722 (M+H)+

IR (KBr): 1749, 1506, 1380, 1221, 1029 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):1.82~1.84(m,4H),1.93(S,3H),1.97(S,1.5H),1.9 8(S,1.5H),1.99(S,1.5H),2.00(S,1.5H),2.02(S,3H),2.61~2.64(m,2 H),2.79~2.82(m,2H),3.07~3.08(m,1H),3.56~3.69(m,2H),4.02~4. 23(m,2H),4.58(d,J=2.4Hz),4.89~4.95(m,1H),5.03(t,J=9.3Hz),5.17 (t,J=9.3Hz),6.90~7.007(m,4H),7.08~7.12(m,2H),7.18~7.24(m,6H)

参考例2:化合物(2-2)の合成

 $4-(2,3,4,6-テトラーo-ベンジル-<math>\beta-D-$ グルコピラノシル) ベンジルアルコール (化合物 (2-2))

p-(tert-ブチルジフェニルシロキシルメチル)-ブロモベンゼン(6.66g)に-78℃でnBuLi(10mL、1.57 M ヘキサン溶液)を作用して生じる化合物(XI)を-78℃でテ

トラベンジルグルクロノラクトン(I)(7.31g)に満下した。 2時間撹拌後、有機層を酢酸エチルエステルで抽出し、飽和食塩水で 洗浄し芒硝で乾燥した。減圧下溶媒を留去し、残留物を次の反応に用 いた。

得られた化合物を塩化メチレン(26mL)に溶解し、-50°Cで Et  $_3$ SiH (0.82mL),BF  $_3$ ・Et  $_2$ O (0.33mL)を加え、1.5時間撹拌した。飽和重曹水を加え、1時間撹拌後、有機層をジエチルエーテルで抽出、飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した。シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチル:ヘキサン=1:3)で精製し、化合物(2-2)1.48mg(収率15%)を得た。

IR (KBr): 3388, 1452, 1362, 1210, 1068, 1026 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):3.49 $\sim$ 3.81(m, 4H), 4.04 $\sim$ 4.96(m, 13H), 6.92 $\sim$ 6.9 5(m, 2H), 7.09 $\sim$ 7.76(m, 2H)

参考例3-a:化合物(3-a)の合成

4-(2,3,4,6-テトラー0-ベンジルー $\beta-$ D-グルコピラノシル)メトキシ安息香酸メチルエステル (化合物 (3-a))

化合物 (3-1) (555mg)、メチルーp-ヒドロキシベンゾエート (153mg)、PPh3 (394mg) のTHF (5.0mL) 溶液にDIAD (0.3mL) を加え、22時間撹拌した。減圧下濃縮し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエス

IR (neat): 1713,1605,1434,1359,1248,1164 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):3.49~3.77(m,7H),3.89(s,3H),4.07~4.11(m,1H), 4.19~4.22(m,1H),4.51~4.60(m,4H),4.82~4.89(m,2H),4.94(s,2H), 6.87(d,J=8.8Hz,2H),7.15~7.36(m,20H),7.96(d,J=8.8Hz,2H)

参考例3-b:化合物(3-b)の合成

 $4-(2,3,4,6-テトラーo-ベンジルー<math>\beta-D-$ グルコピラノシル)メトキシベンジルアルコール (化合物 (3-b))

LiAlH、(10mg)のエーテル(5mL)溶液に、化合物(3-a)(180mg)のエーテル(5mL)溶液を $0^{\circ}$ にて加えた。室温にて15分間撹拌した後に水(2.0mL)、 $15^{\circ}$ 水酸化ナトリウム水溶液(0.5mL)を加えた。セライトろ過後、ろ液を濃縮した。残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:ヘキサン=1:1)にて精製し、化合物(3-b)を160mg(収率93%)で得た。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 684 (M+H+Na)+

IR (neat) : 3442 cm-1

 $^{1}$  H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):1.56(s,1H),3.49~3.53(m,1H),3.60~3.77(m,6H), 4.08~4.12(m,1H),4.20~4.23(m,1H),4.52~4.61(m,6H),4.85(ABq,J=

 $11.2Hz, 2H), 4.93(s, 2H), 6.88(d, J=8.8Hz, 2H), 7.15 \sim 7.36(n, 22H)$ 

参考例3-c:化合物(1-14)の合成

 $4-(2,3,4,6-テトラーO-ベンジルー<math>\beta-D-$ グルコピラノシル) ベンズアルデヒド (化合物 (1-14))

(II) (I) より得られたプロモ体(224mg)のDMSO(3mL)溶液に、 $NaHCO_3$ (45mg)を加え、室温にて1時間、100 ℃にて4時間撹拌した、反応液を酢酸エチルニステル(30mL)にて抽出後、有機層を飽和食塩水にて洗浄後、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥した。溶媒を留去すると、化合物(1-14)を褐色の油状物質として収率26%(2 工程)で得た。

Mass (m/e): 436  $(M^+)$ , 394, 307, 273, 245, 214, 163, 135, 105, 77, 51(BP)

IR (neat): 2914,1641,1437,1257,1017,954,708 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400MHz)  $\delta$ :1.96,1.97,2.06(12H, each, s), 3.75-5.4

0(7H, m), 7.96, 8.02(4H, ABq), 10.06(1H, s)

## 実施例3

 $2-(4-[4-{(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)}-3, 4, 5-$  トリヒドロキシー 6-( ヒドロキシメチル) ーペルヒドロー 2 H ーピランー 2 ーイル] メチル $\}$  フェニル) (4 S\*, 3 R\*) -1 ー (4 ーフルオロフェニル) ー 3 ー (3 ー (4 ー フルオロフェニル) プロピル] ー 2 ーオキサアゼチジニル) フェノキシー 2 ーメチルプロパノイックアシッド (化合物 1 9)

(I) 化合物 (4-4)(3.19g)のアセトン(22.0m L) 溶液に、2-ブロモイソ酪酸エチル(0.77mL)、炭酸カリウム(0.97g)を加え、40時間加熱還流した。室温まで放冷後、ろ過し、ろ液を濃縮した。残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酪酸エチル:ヘキサン=1:3)にて精製した。

(II) (I) で得られた化合物(2.93g)をエタノール・テトラヒドロフラン混合液(1:1,40mL)に溶解した。10%Pd-C(0.3g)を加え、水素気流下室温にて3時間撹拌した。セライトろ過し、ろ液を濃縮した後、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:メタノール=10:1)にて精製し、化合物18を(1.21g,51.8%(2工程))にて得る。

化合物 1 8 (4 0 0 m g) のテトラヒドロフランー水混合液(5:1,3 m L) に水酸化リチウム(5 0 m g) を加え、室温で 8 時間、撹拌した。 p H を約 3 とした後、有機層を酢酸エチルで抽出した。 有機層を飽和食塩水で洗い、芒硝乾燥した。有機溶媒を留去し、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:メタノール=5:1)にて精製すると、化合物(19)を377 m g (収率51.0%(3 工程))にて得る。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 636 (M-H)

IR (KBr): 3400,1722,1503 cm-1

 $^{1} H-NMR (CD_{3}OD):1.53(s,6H),1.81\sim1.95(m,4H),2.65\sim2.68(m,2H),$   $2.72\sim2.78(m,1H),3.09\sim3.41(m,7H),3.62\sim3.66(m,1H),3.77\sim3.82($   $m,1H),4.81(d,J=2.0Hz,1H),6.85(d,J=9.3Hz,2H),6.97\sim7.02(m,2H),7.$   $18\sim7.22(m,4H),7.30(d,J=7.8Hz,1H),7.38(d,J=8.3Hz,2H)$ 

#### 実施例4

 $6 - ((4 - {(2S*, 3S*)} - 1 - (4 - 7) \times 7)$ 

-3-[3-(4-7)(3-7)] プロピル]-4 オキソアゼラジン-2-7ル](2S,3S,4R,5R,6R)-3,4,5-トリヒドロキシベルヒドロ-2H-ピラン-2-カルボキシリックアシッド(化合物 17)

化合物 2 (300 mg)、TEMPO(2,2,6,6-テトラメチルー1ーピペリジニルオキシ,フリーラジカル)(10 mg)、KBr(10 mg)のアセトニトリル(6.6 mL)溶液に飽和重曹水(6.6 mL)、NaOC1(6.6 mL)を加え、室温にて3時間撹拌した。有機層を酢酸エチルエステルにて抽出した。有機層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した。有機溶媒を留去後、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:メタノール=10:1)にて精製し、化合物 17を90 mg(収率29.4%)にて得た。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 566 (M-H)

IR (KBr):  $3388, 1737, 1509 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ 

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD):1.82~1.97(m, 4H), 2.65~2.68(m, 2H), 2.71~2.79 (m, 1H), 3.12~3.24(m, 3H), 3.34~3.52(m, 3H), 3.62~3.68(m, 1H), 4.84 (d, J=2.0Hz, 1H), 6.98~7.05(m, 4H), 7.18~7.21(m, 2H), 7.29~7.37(m, 6H)

参考例4-a:化合物(8-2)の合成

D-p-ベンジルオキシフェニルグリシン (化合物 (8-2))

D-p-ヒドロキシフェニルグリシン(8-1)16.7gの2N-NaOH水溶液50mL溶液にCuSO4・5H2O(12.5g)の水100mL水溶液を加え、<math>60℃で1時間撹拌する。反応液を室温まで冷やし、2N-NaOH水溶液50mL、メタノール50mL、ベンジルプロマイド13.0mLを加え、室温で20時間撹拌する。析出物をろ取し、水、アセトンにて洗浄した後、<math>1N-HC1水溶液300mLに加え、室温で1時間撹拌する。析出物をろ取し、水、アセトンにて洗浄した後、1N-HC1水溶液セトンにて洗浄し、乾燥すると化合物(8-2)を13.18g(収率51.3%)で得る。

Mass m/z: 212  $(M-45)^+$ , 122, 91(base), 65

IR (KBr): 3022,1587,1509,1389,1248,1008 cm-1

 $^{1}$  H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD):5.07(s,1H),5.16(s,2H),7.12(d,J=6.8Hz,2H),7.3 4~7.48(m,5H),7.45(d,J=6.8Hz,2H)

参考例4-b:化合物(8-3)の合成

D-p-ペンジルオキシフェニル-N-(t-プトキシカルボニル) グリシン (化合物 <math>(8-3))

化合物 (8-2) 12.53gのTHF-水(140mL) 懸濁液

に氷冷下トリエチルアミン (16.4 mL)、(Boc)。O(13.5 mL)を加え室温で4時間撹拌する。THFを減圧留去し、残留水層を10%クエン酸水溶液にてpH4にする。酢酸エチルエステル(100 mL×3)抽出し、抽出液を水(100 mL×3)飽和食塩水(100 mL×1)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、化合物(8-3)を17.4g(定量的)で得た。

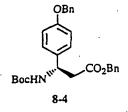
Mass m/z: 357 (M<sup>+</sup>), 331, 301, 283, 256, 212, 148, 120, 91(base)

IR (KBr): 3298, 2968, 1791, 1656, 1608, 1506, 1452, 1392, 1242, 1161

 $^{1}$  H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):1.23(s,9H),5.05(bs,3H),6.94(d,J=8.3Hz,2H),7. 32~7.41(m,8H)

参考例4-c:化合物(8-4)の合成

(3S) - 3 - [4 - (ベンジルオキシ) フェニル] - 3 - [(t - プトキシ) カルボニルアミノ] プロピオン酸ベンジルエステル (化合物 <math>(8-4))



化合物 (8-3) 14.4gのTHF (80mL) 溶液に、氷冷下トリエチルアミン (5.9mL)、イソプチルクロロホルメート (5.8mL) を加え、40分間撹拌した後 CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>/Et<sub>2</sub>O (N,N-ジメチルニトロソウレア (30g)、Et<sub>2</sub>O (100mL)、40% KOH水溶液 (100mL) より調製)を加え、1.5時間撹拌する。AcOHにて過剰のジアソメタンを分解した後、エーテル (100m

L)、水(100mL)を加え全てを溶解した後、エーテル層と分液 し飽和重曹水 (100mL×2)、飽和食塩水 (100mL×1) に て洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をT HF:水(80mL:15mL)溶液とした後、シルバーベンゾエー ト0.93gのトリエチルアミン8.3mL溶液を加え、室温で2時 間撹拌する。反応液をエーテル(100mL)にて希釈し、10%H C1水溶液(50mL×2)、水(100mL×4)、飽和食塩水(5 0 m L × 1 ) にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥する。溶媒を留 去し、残渣をアセトニトリル(80mL)溶液とした後DBU7.0 m L 、ベンジルブロマイド 5 . 7 m L を加え、室温で 4 時間撹拌する。 反応液を酢酸エチルエステル(100mL)に希釈し10%クエン酸 水溶液 (50 m L × 2)、飽和重曹水 (100 m L × 1)、飽和食塩水 (100mL×1) にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。 溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エ チルエステル: n-ヘキサン=1:2)にて精製すると化合物(8-4) を10.35g(収率55.7%) で得る。

Mass m/z: 461(M<sup>+</sup>), 404, 360, 314, 270, 212, 180, 121, 91, 57(base)

IR (KBr): 3394,2956,1731,1689,1500,1290,1224,1149 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):1.51(s,9H),2.89~3.12(m,2H),5.10(s,4H),5.09 ~5.13(m,1H),6.99(d,J=8.8Hz,2H),7.30~7.54(m,12H)

参考例4-d:化合物(8-5)の合成

(3S)-3-アミノ-3-[4-(ベンジルオキシ)フェニル] プロピオン酸ベンジルエステル塩酸塩(化合物(8-5))

化合物 (8-4)(3.00g)の酢酸エチルエステル(30mL)溶液に17%塩酸-エタノール溶液10mLを加え、3時間撹拌する。反応液を留去し、残渣に(酢酸エチルエステル:n-ヘキサン=1:4)を加え、結晶化後、ろ取、乾燥すると化合物(8-5)を2.46g(収率95.2%)で得る。

Mass m/z: 361 (M-36.5)+,344,270,147,121,91(base),65

IR (KBr): 3016,2908,1725,1581,1512,1299,1245,1185 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)、:3.05(dd、J=6.4Hz,18.3Hz、1H)、3.27(dd、J=6.4Hz,
16.8Hz、1H)、4.64~4.65(m、1H)、4.94~5.03(m、4H)、6.89(d、J=8.7Hz、2
H)、7.15~7.41(m、12H)、8.77~8.78(m、3H)

参考例4-e:化合物(8-6)の合成

(4S) - 4 - [4 - (ベンジルオキシ) フェニル] アゼチジンー2 - オン (化合物 (8 - 6))

化合物(8-5)(6.48g)の酢酸エチルエステル懸濁液に水(15mL)を加え、 $1M-K_2CO_3$ 水溶液にてアルカリ性にする。酢酸エチルエステル( $30mL\times2$ )抽出し、抽出液を飽和食塩水( $50mL\times1$ )にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒

を留去し、残渣をベンゼン60mL溶液とし、トリエチルアミン3.6mL、トリメチルシリルクロライド2.7mLを加え、室温で14時間撹拌する。反応液をセライトろ過し、ろ液を留去後、残渣をエーテル65mL溶液とし、氷冷下2M-t-ブチルマグネシウムクロライドーエーテル溶液10.7mLを加え、室温で18時間撹拌する。反応液を氷冷し、飽和塩化アンモニア水溶液(50mL)、酢酸エチルエステル(50mL)、10%HC1水溶液(50mL)を加え、室温で1時間撹拌する。有機層を分液し、水層を更に酢酸エチルエステル(50mL×1)抽出する。合わせた有機層を水(50mL×1)、飽和重曹水(50mL×1)、飽和食塩水(50mL×1)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:アセトン=10:1)で精製し、得られた結晶を酢酸エチルエステル:ヘキサンにて洗浄後、乾燥すると化合物(8-6)を2.50g(収率60.7%)で得る。

Mass m/z: 253 (M<sup>+</sup>), 162, 91(base), 65

IR (KBr): 3184,1749,1698,1540,1410,1248,1100 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):2.84~2.88(ddd, J=1.0Hz, 2.4<u>Hz</u>, 15.1Hz, 1H), 3.39 ~3.44(ddd, J=2.4Hz, 5.4Hz, 14.8Hz, 1H), 4.68(dd, J=4.9Hz, 14.9Hz, 1H), 5.08(s, 2H), 6.09(bs, 1H), 6.97(dd, J=2.9Hz, 7.8Hz, 2H), 7.28~7.44(m, 7H)

参考例4-f:化合物(8-26)の合成

(4S)-4-[4-(ベンジルオキシ)フェニル]-1-(4-フルオロフェニル)アゼチジン-2-オン(化合物(8-26))

化合物 (8-6)(1.00g)の塩化メチレン (10mL)溶液にトリエチルアミン (0.8mL) 4-フルオロフェニルボロニックアシッド (1.11g)、銅 (II) アセテート 0.75gを加え、48時間還流する。反応液を室温まで冷却し、塩化メチレンを留去する。残渣を酢酸エチルエステル (50mL)、水 (50mL)に溶解し、酢酸エチルエステル層を分液する。水層を更に酢酸エチルエステル(50mL×3)抽出し、合わせた酢酸エチルエステル層を水 (50mLかける1)、10%HC1水溶液 (50mL)、飽和重曹水 (50mL×1)、飽和食塩水 (50mL×1)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー (ベンゼン:エーテル=12:1)にて精製し、得られた残渣を酢酸エチルエステル:ヘキサンにて洗浄後、乾燥して上記化合物 (8-26)を1.06g (収率77.3%)で得る。

Mass m/z: 347 (M<sup>+</sup>), 256, 210, 137, 91(base), 65

IR (KBr): 1731, 1620, 1506, 1380, 1242 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)、:2.93(dd、J=3.0Hz,15.2Hz、1H)、3.52(dd、J=5.4Hz,
15.2Hz、1H)、4.93(dd、J=2.4Hz,5.4Hz、1H)、5.05(s、2H)、6.90~6.99(m、4H)、7.24~7.43(m、9H)

参考例4-g:化合物(8-27)の合成

化合物(8-26)(2.00g)の酢酸エチルエステルーメタノール(50mL)溶液に5%パラジウムー炭素0.20gを加え $H_2$ ガス雰囲気下、室温で9時間撹拌する。反応液をセライトろ過しろ液を留去後、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:アセトン=10:1)にて精製すると化合物(8-27)を1.36g(収率91.9%)で得る。

Mass m/z: 257 (M<sup>+</sup>), 214, 120(base), 91, 58

IR (KBr): 3106,1707,1620,1503,1453,1383,1257,1218 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)、:2.93(dd、J=2.4Hz,15.7Hz、1H)、3.53(dd、J=5.9Hz, 15.2Hz、1H)、4.94(dd、J=2.9Hz,5.4Hz、1H)、5.22(s、1H)、6.85(d、J=8.3Hz、2H)、6.93(s、J=8.8Hz、2H)、7.23~7.27(m、4H)

参考例4-h:化合物(8-28)の合成

4-[(2S)-1-(4-フルオロフェニル)-4-オキソアゼチジン-2-イル]フェニルトリフルオロメタンスルホネート(化合物(8-28))

化合物 (8-27)(0.35g)の塩化メチレン10mL懸濁液に氷冷下ピリジン0.12mL、無水トリフルオロメタンスルホン酸0.26mLを加え、1時間撹拌する。反応液を氷水(20mL)に注ぎ酢酸エチルエステル(30mL×2)抽出し、抽出液を10%HC1水溶液(20mL×1)、飽和重曹水(40mL×1)、飽和食塩水(30mL×1)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:n-ヘキサン=1:3)にて精製すると、目的化合物(化合物8-28)を0.48g(収率90.7%)で得る。

Mass m/z: 389 (M<sup>+</sup>), 347, 252, 214, 186, 137, 119(base), 69

IR (KBr): 1734, 1509, 1416, 1383, 1248, 1212, 1131, 900 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)、:2.94(dd、J=2.5Hz,15.2Hz、1H)、3.16(dd、J=5.9Hz、15.2Hz、1H)、5.04(dd、J=2.5Hz,5.4Hz、1H)、6.98(t、J=8.8Hz、2H)、7.21~7.25(m、2H)、7.31(dd、J=2.0Hz,6.8Hz、2H)、7.45(dd、J=2.2Hz,6.8Hz、2H)参考例4-i:化合物(8-29)の合成

(4S) -4-[4-({2S,5S,3R,4R,6R)-6-[(ベンジルオキシ) メチル]-3,4,5-トリベンジルオキシ) ベルヒドロ-2H-ピラン-2-イル} メチル)フェニル]-1-( 4-フルオロフェニル)アゼチジン-2-オン(化合物(8-2 9))

化合物 (8-28) (0.32g) のTHF4.1 m L 溶液に 0.5 M-9-B B N / THF (3 m L) 溶液を加え、6 時間還流する。 反応液を室温まで冷やし3 M-K₃P O 4 水溶液 (0.6 m L)、TH F4.7 m L、参考例4-hで得られた化合物 0.22g、Pd Cl₂(dppf) 0.042gを加え、50℃で16時間撹拌する。 反応液に水 (30 m L)、酢酸エチルエステル (30 m L)を加え、セライトろ過し、ろ液を酢酸エチルエステル (30 m L×2) 抽出する。抽出液を水 (30 m L×2)、飽和食塩水 (30 m L×1) にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:n-ヘキサン=1:4)にて精製すると、化合物 (8-29)を0.209g(収率45.4%)で得る。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 800 (M+Na(23))+

IR (KBr): 2896, 1746, 1509, 1377, 1095, 1068, 750 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)、:2.69~2.75(dd、J=7.8Hz,14.7Hz、1H)、2.89(dd、J=2.5Hz,15.1Hz、1H)、3.12(dd、J=1.5Hz,14.2Hz、1H)、3.30~3.37(m、2H)、3.46~3.53(m、2H)、3.59~3.74(m、8H)、4.45~4.64(m、4H)、4.81~4.94(m、5H)、6.90(t、J=8.8Hz、2H)、7.19~7.35(m、26H)

参考例4-j:化合物(8-30)の合成

 $3-\{(4S,3R)-4-[4-(\{2S,5S,3R,4R,6R)-6-(ペンジルオキシメチル)-3,4,5-トリベンジルオキシ)ペルヒドロー2H-ピランー2ーイル<math>\}$ メチル $\}$ フェニル $\}$ -1-(4-フルオロフェニル $\}$ オキソアゼチジン-3ーイル $\}$ プロビオン酸メチルエステル(化合物(8-30))

2 M − L D A / ヘプタン − T H F (1.3 m L) を T H F 3 m L に 希釈し、 − 7 8 ℃で化合物(8 − 2 9)1.00gの T H F (1.5 m L) 溶液を加え、1時間撹拌した後メチルアクリレート0.132gの T H F (2 m L) 溶液を加え、0.5時間撹拌しする。反応液に飽和塩化アンモニア水(30 m L)を加え、室温に戻し、酢酸エチルエステル(60 m L × 2)抽出する。抽出液を飽和食塩水(50 m L × 1)にて洗浄した後、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル: n − ヘキサン=1:4)にて精製すると、化合物(8 − 30)を 0.793g(収率 71.8%)で得た。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 864  $(M+1)^+$ 

IR (KBr): 2854,1740,1509,1452,1362,1215,1140,1098 cm-1

 $^{1}$  H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>),:2.19~2.23(m,2H),2.47~2.59(m,2H),2.72(dd,J=8.8Hz, 14.6Hz,1H),3.04~3.13(m,2H),3.30~3.37(m,2H),3.42~3.48(m,1H),3.64(s,3H),3.61~3.74(m,4H),4.47~4.63(m,5H),4.81~4.94(m,4H),6.90(t,J=8.8Hz,2H),7.15~7.35(m,26H)

参考例4-k:化合物(8-31)の合成

(4S, 3R) -4-[4-({(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R) -6-(ペンジルオキシ)メチル] -3, 4, 5-トリベンジルオキシ)ペルヒドロ-2H-ピラン-2-イル}メチル)フェニル]-1

- (4-フルオロフェニル) - 3 - [3 - (4-フルオロフェニル)- 3 - オキソプロピル] アゼチジン - 2 - オン (化合物 (8 - 3 1))

化合物(8-30)1.75gのTHF-MeOH(20mL)溶液に水5mL、LiOH·H<sub>2</sub>O(0.084g)を加え、室温で4時間撹拌する。10%HCl水溶液にて酸性にし、酢酸エチルエステル( $30mL\times3$ )にて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をショートバスシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:n-ヘキサン=1:1)にて精製し、極性物を除く。得られた残渣はそのまま次の反応に用いた。

残渣の塩化メチレン (8.4 m L) 溶液に 2 M - オキザリルクロライドの塩化メチレン溶液 (0.84 m L) を加え、室温、16時間撹拌した後、溶媒を留去し、クルードの酸クロライドを得る。

マグネシウム(0.084g)のTHF(1mL) 懸濁液にヨウ素 1片加え、少し還流する程度に調整し、4-プロモフルオロベンゼン(0.47g)のTHF(8mL)溶液を加え、30分間還流する。塩化亜鉛を減圧下、外温 100 ℃で 2 時間乾燥、0.368gのTHF(8mL) 懸濁液に氷冷下、先程調整したグリニャール試薬のTHF (8mL) 懸濁液に氷冷下、先程調整したグリニャール試薬のTHF 下溶液を加え、室温で 1 時間撹拌する。そこへ 10 ℃でPd (Ph 3 P) 4 (0.068g) を加え、5分撹拌した後酸クロライドの<math>THF (7mL) 溶液を加え、室温で 1 時間撹拌する。反応液に 10%HC

1水溶液(20 mL)を加え、酢酸エチルエステル(50 mL×2) 抽出し、抽出液を水(50 mL×2)、飽和食塩水(50 mL×1) にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣 をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:n ー ヘキサン=1:5)にて精製すると、化合物(8 - 3 1)を0 . 9 1 0 g(収率 7 3 . 7 %)で得た。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 551 (M+Na(23)+1)+

IR (KBr): 2920,1746,1690,1610,1310,1280,1240,1100 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)、:2.23~2.42(m,2H)、2.72(dd、J=8.8Hz, 14.7Hz、1 H)、3.09~3.74(m,11H)、4.46~4.63(m,4H)、4.66(d、J=2.5Hz、1H)、4.81 ~4.94(m,4H)、6.91(t、J=8.8Hz、2H)、7.11(t、J=8.3Hz、2H)、7.33~7.89( m,26H)、7.96~8.00(m,2H)

## 実施例5

化合物 (8-31)(0.27g) の塩化メチレン (5.4 m L)

溶液に-78℃で1M-BBr₃/塩化メチレン溶液(1.8mL)を加え、1時間撹拌する。反応液を氷水(30mL)に注ぎ、クロコホルム(30mL×3)抽出する。抽出液を水(50mL×1)、飽和重曹水(50mL×1)、飽和食塩水(50mL×1)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:メタノール=8:1)にて精製すると化合物(26)を0.147g(収率89.1%)で得た。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 568  $(M+1)^+$ 

IR (KBr):3400,2902,1737,1680,1596,1506,1386,1224,1152,1134,1
086cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD),:2.28~2.34(m,2H),2.74(dd,J=8.3Hz, 14.6Hz,1 H),3.09~3.39(m,10H),3.64(dd,J=5.3Hz, 11.7Hz,1H),3.78(dd,J=2.4 Hz, 11.7Hz,1H),4.95(d,J=2.4Hz,1H),7.01~7.05(m,2H),7.22~7.26(m,2H),7.27~7.38(m,6H),8.06~8.10(m,2H)

#### 実施例6

 $3-[3(S)-3-(4-7) ルオロフェニル)-3-ヒドロキシプロピル]-(4S,3R)-4-(4-{[(2S,5S,3R,4R,6R)-3,4,5-トリヒドロキシー6-(ヒドロキシメチル)ペルヒドロー2-ピラン-2-イル]メチル}フェニル)-1-(4-7) ルオロフェニル)アゼチジン-2-オン(化合物(22))$ 

化合物 (8-32)(0.061g)を-20℃で塩化メチレン(0.6 m L)に溶解した後、化合物 (26)(0.115g)の塩化メチレン(2.8 m L)溶液を加え、2時間撹拌した後、メタノール2 m L を加え、室温で1時間撹拌する。酢酸エチルエステル(30 m L)、10% H C l 水溶液(30 m L)を加え、酢酸エチルエステル(30 m L×3)抽出し、抽出液を水(30 m L×3)、飽和食塩水(50 m L×1)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:メタノール=10:1)にて精製すると化合物(22)を0.089g(収率77.1%)で得る。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 570 (M+1).+

IR (KBr): 3370, 2902, 1725, 1506, 1389, 1218, 1083, 1011 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD),:1.88~1.99(m,4H),2.76(dd,J=8.3Hz, 14.2Hz,1H),3.09~3.40(m,7H),3.64(dd,J=5.4Hz, 11.5Hz,1H),3.79(dd,J=2.0Hz,11.7Hz,1H),4.65(dt,J=4.8Hz,6.4Hz,1H),4.85(d,J=2.0Hz,1H),7.00~7.09(m,4H),7.29~7.40(m,8H)

#### 実施例7

化合物(8-33)の合成

(4S, 3R) -4-[4-{(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R) -6-[(ベンジルオキシ) メチル] -3, 4, 5-トリベンジルオキシ) ベルヒドロー2H-ピラン-2-イル] メチル} フェニル) -1-(4-フルオロフェニル) -3-[(2E) 3-(4-フルオロフェニル) -2-プロベニル] アゼチジン-2-オン(化合物(8-33))

2 M − L D A / ヘブタン− T H F (0.6 m L)をT H F (1.5 m L)に希釈し、−78℃で化合物(8−29)0.336gのT H F 3 m L 溶液に加え、30分撹拌した後、D M P U (1,3−ジメチル−3,4,5,6−テトラヒドロ−2(1 H)−ピリミジノン)1.8 m L を加え、更に30分撹拌する。反応液に4−フルオロシンナミルプロマイド0.111gのT H F 1.5 m L 溶液を加え、30分間撹拌した後、飽和塩化アンモニア溶液(30 m L)を加え、室温に戻す。酢酸エチルエステル(50 m L × 2)抽出し、抽出液を水(50 m L × 3)、飽和食塩水(50 m L × 1)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:n − ヘキサン=1:5)にて精製すると化合物(8−33)を0.253g(収率64.4%)で得る。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 934 (M+Na(23))+

IR (KBr): 2890,1746,1509,1383,1359,1224,1137,1098 cm-1

 $^{1}$  H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)、:2.63~2.88(m,3H)、3.12(dd、J=1.9Hz, 14.7Hz、1H)、3.20~3.38(m,4H)、3.47~3.48(m,1H)、3.59~3.74(m,5H)、4.45~4.63(m,4H)、4.65(d、J=2.4Hz、1H)、4.81~4.94(m,4H)、6.12(dt、J=6.8Hz,14.6Hz、1H)、6.45(d、J=14.7Hz、1H)、6.90(t、J=8.8Hz、2H)、6.95(t、J=8.7Hz、2H)、7.14~7.35(m、28H)

## 実施例8

化合物(25)の合成

 $4-(4-\{[(5S,2R,3R,4R,6R)-3,4,5-h]$ リヒドロキシー6-(ヒドロキシメチル) ベルヒドロー2 Hーピランー2 ーイル] メチル $\}$  フェニル) - (4S,3R) - 1-(4-7) オロフェニル) - 3-[3-(4-7) オロフェニル) プロピル] アゼチジン-2 - オン (化合物 (25))

化合物 (8-33)(0.23g)のメタノールーTHF(10m L)溶液に5%パラジウムー炭素0.115gを加え、水素ガス雰囲 気下室温で5時間撹拌する。反応液をセライトろ過しろ液を留去後、 残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:メタノ ール=9:1)にて精製し、得られた油状物をエーテル/ヘキサンに

て結晶化すると化合物 (25) を0.113g (収率81.1%)で得る。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 554 (M+1)+

IR (KBr): 3394,2908,1737,1506,1386,1218,1089 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD),:1.88~1.95(m,4H),2.66(t,J=7.3Hz,2H),2.75(dd,J=8.3Hz,14.2Hz,1H),3.09~3.40(m,7H),3.64(dd,J=5.8Hz,11.7Hz,1H),3.78(dd,J=2.5Hz,11.7Hz,1H),4.91(d,J=2.0Hz,1H),6.97~7.04(m,4H),7.18~7.33(m,6H),7.38(d,J=8.3Hz,2H)

参考例5-a:化合物(11-3)の合成法

5-(4-アザー10,10-ジメチル-3-ジオキソー3-チアトリシクロ[5,2,1,01,5]デカン-4-イル)-5-オキソベンタン酸メチルエステル(化合物(11-3))

(R) - (+) 2, 10-カンファースルタム(3.89g)のトルエン(14mL)溶液に、氷冷下、水素化ナトリウム(0.182g)を加え室温で20分間撹拌した後、メチルー5ークロロー5ーオキソーバレレート(0.816g)を加え、室温で1時間撹拌する。反応液を飽和塩化アンモニア水(40mL)に注ぎ、酢酸エチルエステル(50mL×2)抽出する。抽出液を飽和食塩水(50mL×1)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム:アセト

ン=40:1)、(酢酸エチルエステル:n-ヘキサン=1:2) にて精製すると、化合物 (11-3) を1.30g (収率91.8%) で得た。

Mass m/z: 343 (M<sup>+</sup>),312,279,129(base),101

IR (KBr): 2944,1720,1689,1440,1413,1389,1335,1215,1050 cm<sup>-1</sup> H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD),:0.97(s,3H),1.16(s,3H),1.35 $\sim$ 1.41(m,2H),1.87  $\sim$ 2.12(m,7H),2.39(t,J=8.3Hz,2H),2.78(t,J=7.4Hz,2H),3.46(q,J=4.4Hz,2H),3.67(m,3H),3.85 $\sim$ 3.88(m,1H)

参考例5-b:化合物(11-10)の合成法

 $(4R) - 4 - \{(1S)(4-プロモフェニル [(4-フルオロフェニル) アミノ] メチル \} - 5 - (4-アザー10, 10-ジメチルー3, 3-ジオキソー3-チアトリシクロー [5, 2, 1, 01, 5] デカンー4ーイル ) - 5 - オキソベンタン酸メチルエステル (化合物 <math>(11-10)$ )

TiCl、(0.23mL) の塩化メチレン(10mL)溶液に氷冷下、Ti (OiPr)、(0.2mL) を加え、15 分間撹拌した後、化合物(11-3)0.65 g の塩化メチレン(3.5mL)溶液を加え、5 分間撹拌する。そこへジイソプロピルエチルアミン(0.72mL)を 1 時間撹拌した後、-20 ℃に冷却し、(1z) - アザ

-2-(4-プロモフェニル)-1-(4-フルオロフェニル)エテン1.15gの塩化メチレン(3.5mL)溶液を加え、3時間撹拌する。反応液に酢酸-塩化メチレン(1mL+5mL)を加え、室温に戻し、10%塩酸水溶液(30mL)を加え、酢酸エチルエステル(50mL×2)、抽出し、抽出液を水(50mL×1)、飽和重曹水(50mL×1)、飽和食塩水(50mL×1)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロロホルム;アセトン=50:11)、(酢酸エチルエステル:n-ヘキサン=1:2)にて精製し、化合物(11-10)を0.708g(収率61.1%)で得た。

Mass m/z :  $622 (M+2)^+, 620 (M^+), 343, 278, 200, 135, 95$ 

IR (KBr): 3376,2944,1734,1683,1509,1437,1269,1131,1059,1008 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>),:0.95(s,3H),0.95(s,3H),1.24~1.39(m,2H),1.60 ~2.04(m,5H),2.28~2.33(m,2H),3.45~3.57(m,3H),3.62(s,3H),3.79 ~3.91(m,1H),4.56(t,J=9.3Hz,1H),4.95(d,J=10.2Hz,1H),6.34~6.38 (m,2H),6.71~6.76(m,2H),7.17(d,J=8.3Hz,2H),7.41(d,J=8.3Hz,2H)

参考例5-c:化合物(11-11)の合成法

3-[(4S, 3R)-4-(4-プロモフェニル)-1-(4-フルオロフェニル)-2-オキソアゼチジン-3-イル)プロピロン酸メチルエステル(化合物 (11-11))

化合物(11-10)0.52gのトルエン(10mL)溶液に50℃でN,0ービストリメチルシリルアセトアミド(BSA)0.41mLを加え、30分間撹拌した後、1Mーテトラーnーブチルアンモニウムフルオリド/テトラヒドロフラン(0.84mL)を加え、50℃で3時間撹拌する。反応液を室温まで冷やし、メタノール(1mL)を加え、5分間撹拌した後、10%塩酸水溶液(15mL)を加え、酢酸エチルエステル(50mL×2)抽出する。抽出液を水(50mL×1)、飽和重曹水(50mL×1)飽和食塩水(50mL×1)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:nーヘキサン=1:3)にて精製し、化合物(11-11)を0.2

Mass m/z: 407 (M+2)+, 405 (M+), 270, 208, 169, 129(base), 95

IR (KBr): 2938, 1758, 1503, 1440, 1371, 1233, 1101 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>),:2.21~2.56(m,2H),2.49~2.61(m,2H),3.08~3.1 2(m,1H),3.67(s,3H),4.66(d,J=2.5Hz,1H),6.92~6.97(m,2H),7.18~7. 22(m,4H),7.51(dd,J=1.9Hz,6.3Hz,2H)

参考例6:化合物(12-4)の合成

3-{(4S,3R)-4-[4-(3-{(2S,5S,3R,4 R,6R)-6-(ベンジルオキシメチル)-3,4,5-(トリベ ンジルオキシ)ベルヒドロ-2H-ピラン-2-イル}-1-プロベ ン)フェニル]-1-(4-フルオロフェニル)オキソアゼチジン-3-イル}プロピロン酸メチルエステル(化合物(12-4))

化合物(11-11)575mgと3-(2,3,4,6-テトラーローベンジルーβ-Dーグルコピラノシル)-1-プロベン1.2 gをトリエチルアミン(5 mL)に溶解し、Ar雰囲気下、トリーロートリルホスフィン(43mg)と酢酸パラジウム(16mg)を加えて100℃にて13時間撹拌する。室温に戻し、不溶物をろ別した後、酢酸エチルエステル(50mL)に希釈し、10%塩酸、飽和食塩水にて洗浄して、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:n-ヘキサン=1:4)にて精製すると、化合物(12-4)を1.1g(収率87.0%)で得た。

Mass (ESI) m/z: 890  $(M+1)^+$ 

IR (neat): 3016,2896,1741,1503,1371,1215,1092,831,747 cm-1

1 H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>),:2.23(q, J=7.8Hz,2H),2.44-2.60(m,4H),3.11(m,1

H),3.33-3.44(m,3H),3.58-3.75(m,4H),3.66(s,3H),4.54-4.94(m,9H),

6.38(m,2H),6.91-7.32(m,28H)

得られた化合物は参考例4-(1),(j),(k)及び実施例5,6,7,8に従って一般式(I)を得る合成中間体となる。

参考例7:化合物50の合成

R, 6R) -3, 4, 5-トリヒドロキシ-6-(ヒドロキシメテル) ベルヒドロ-2 H-ピラン-2-イル] メトキシプロピル-3-イル} フェニル-1-(4-フルオロフェニル) アゼチジン-2-オン(化合物 50)

水素化ナトリウム 4. 5 m g の D M F (1 m L) 懸濁液に氷冷下 2, 3, 4, 6 - o - テトラベンジル - 1 - デオキシー β - D - グルコピラノシルメタノール 6 2 m g の D M F (3 m L) 溶液を加え、 2 0 分間撹拌した後、(4 S, 3 R) - 4 - [4 - (3 - ブロモブロピル)フェニル] - 3 - [(3 S) - (4 - フルオロフェニル) - 3 - ヒドロキシブロピル] - 2 - アゼチジン - 2 - オン 5 7 m g の D M F (3 m L) 溶液を加え、 室温で 2 時間撹拌する。 反応液を氷水(2 0 m L) に注ぎ、酢酸エチルエステル(3 0 m L × 2)油出する。 抽出液を水(3 0 m L × 2)、飽和食塩水(4 0 m L × 1)にて洗浄し、 無水硫酸マグネシウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣を T H F (5 m L) - M e O H (5 m L) 溶液とし、 5 %パラジウムー炭素 5 0 m g を加え、 H 2 ガス雰囲気下、 室温で 9 時間撹拌する。 反応液を 3 過し、 ろ液を留去後、 残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(クロコホルム:メタノール=10:1)にて精製して化合物 5 0 を 4 3 m g (収率 6 1 . 2 %)で得た。

Mass(ESI)m/z:  $628(M+1)^{+}$ 

IR(KBr): 3388, 2902, 1734, 1509, 1389, 1218, 1080

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR(CD<sub>3</sub>OD):1.87-1.97(m,6H),2.73(t,J=7.4Hz,2H),3.10-3.15(m,1H),3.12-3.39(m,5H),3.52-3.57(m,2H),3.53-3.69(m.2H),3.78(dd,J=2.0Hz,10.7Hz,1H),3.87(dd,J=1.0Hz,10.5Hz,1H),4.64(bt,1H),4.85(d,J=2.5Hz,1H),7.00-7.09(m,4H),7.27-7.37(m.6H)

### 実施例9

(4S) -4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R) -6-(ベンジルオキシ)メチル-3, 4, 5-トリベンジルオキシ]ベル ヒドロ-2H-ピラン-2-イル}エチル-フェニル)-1-フェニ ル-アゼチジン-2-オン(化合物 19-9))

参考例8-a:化合物(19-6)の合成

(3R) - 3 - (4 - プロモフェニル) - 3 - ヒドロキシ-N-フェニルプロパンアミド (化合物 <math>(19-6))

3-(4-プロモフェニル)-3-オキソーN-フェニルプニバンアミド(950mg)のエタノールー塩化メチレン溶液(3:1,4mL)にRuCl2[(S)-BINAP](ジクロロ[(S)-(-)2,2'ビスー(ジフェニルホスフィノ)-1,1'-ビナフチル]ルテニウム(II)) 触媒(12mg)を加え、100度5気圧(水素気流下)にて、触媒的不斉水素化反応させて6時間撹拌する。反応液を室温まで冷却後、濃縮して析出した結晶をろ取し乾燥すると、化合物(19-6)を725mg(収率76%、不斉収率99%e.e.)で得る。

 $m.p. = 210 \sim 212 ^{\circ}C$ 

 $[\alpha]_D: +33.0 (C=1.0, THF)$ 

 $Mass(m/z):319(M^+),183,157,135,93(BP)65$ 

IR(KBr): 3316, 1614, 1599, 1530, 1443, 1368, 1065, 693 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR(DMSO): 2.69(dd, J=4.4Hz, 14.2Hz, 1H), 2.77(dd, J=8.8Hz, 14.2Hz, 1H), 5.16(n, 1H), 5.69(d, J=4.4Hz, 1H), 7.14(t, J=7.3Hz, 1H), 7.40(d, J=7.8Hz, 2H), 7.46(d, J=8.3Hz, 2H), 7.64(d, J=8.3Hz, 2H), 7.69(d, J=7.8Hz, 2H)

参考例8-b:化合物(19-7)の合成

化合物(19-6)(500mg)のTHF溶液(7mL)に、-78度にTDIAD(970 970

m.p. =  $113 \sim 115$ °C

 $[\alpha]_D: -146.0 (C=1.0, CHCl_3)$ 

 $Mass(m/z):301(M^+),260,184,103,77(BP)$ 

IR(KBr):1728,1599,1485,1377,1149,828,750 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>):2.91(dd,J=2.9Hz,15.1Hz,1H), 3.56(dd,J=5.4Hz,1 5.1Hz,1H), 4.98(dd,J=2.4Hz,5.9Hz,1H), 7.04-7.52(m,9H)

化合物(19-9)の合成

Zn (Cu)(106mg)のTHF-HMPA溶液(3:1,4mL)に化合物(19-8)(1.0g)を加え、3時間加熱還流する。反応液に0度以下で酢酸パラジウム(1.7mg)、2-(ジーtert-プチルホスフィノ)ピフェニル(4.4mg)を加え5分間撹拌した後、化合物(19-7)(223mg)を加える。反応

液を室温まで冷却後、10%塩酸水溶液(50mL)、酢酸エチルニステル(30mL)を加えて不溶物をろ過する。ろ液を酢酸エチルエステル(50mL×2)抽出し、抽出液を水(50mL)、飽和食塩水(50mL)にて洗浄し、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて乾燥する。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(酢酸エチルエステル:ヘキサン=1:4)にて精製すると化合物(19-9)を無色結晶として480mg(収率84.3%)得る。

 $m.p. = 95 \sim 97$ °C

 $[\alpha]_D: -61.2 (C=1.0, CHCl_3)$ 

 $ESI-MS(m/z):796(M+Na)^{+},774(M+1)^{+}$ 

IR(KBr): 2854, 1749, 1599, 1497, 1452, 1371, 1212, 1068 cm-1

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>):1.71-1.75(m,1H), 2.04-2.10(m,1H), 2.63-2.74(m,1H), 2.81-2.87(m,1H), 2.94(dd,J=2.4Hz,15.1Hz,1H), 3.18-3.22(m,1H), 3.29(t,J=13.1Hz,1H), 3.36-3.40(m,1H), 3.53(dd,J=5.9Hz, 15.1Hz,1H), 3.59-3.75(m,4H), 4.55-4.66(m,4H), 4.80-4.88(m,4H), 4.96-4.98(m,1H), 7.02(t,J-6.8Hz,1H), 7.14-7.37(m,28H)

### 産業上の利用可能性

本発明のグルコシダーゼによる代謝、酸又は塩基による加水分解に 安定である C - 配糖体を分子内に有する新規な β - ラクタム化合物は、 強力な血清コレステロール低下作用を有し、血清コレステロール低下 剤として有用である。

### 請求の範囲

## 1. 一般式(I):

$$A_{1} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\downarrow_{1}}}{\downarrow_{1}}} A_{2} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\downarrow_{1}}}{\downarrow_{1}}} (R_{3})_{q} \cdots \cdots \cdots (I)$$

$$\stackrel{\stackrel{\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\downarrow_{1}}}{\downarrow_{1}}}{\downarrow_{1}} A_{4} \cdots \cdots \cdots (I)$$

[式中、 $A_1$ 、 $A_3$ 及び $A_4$ は、水素原子、ハロゲン、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルキル基、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルコキシ基、 $-COOR_1$ 、次式(b):

(式中、R₁は水素原子、C₁~C₅のアルキル基である。) で示す基、又は次式(a):

$$R_3$$
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_4$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_3$ 
 $R_3$ 

〔式中、 $R_2$ は $-CH_2$ OH基、 $-CH_2$ OC(O) $-R_1$ 基又は $-CO_2$ - $R_1$ 基、 $R_3$ は-OH基又は-OC(O)- $R_1$ 基、 $R_4$ は $-(CH_2)_k$   $R_5$ ( $CH_2$ ) $_1$ -(但し、kと1は0又は1以上の整数であり、k+1は10以下の整数である。)、また $R_5$ は結合を表し、単結合(-)、-CH=CH-、 $-OCH_2$ -、カルボニル基又は-CH(OH)-である。〕で示す基であり、 $A_1$ 、 $A_3$ 及び $A_4$ のいずれか1つは必ず上記(a)式で示す基である。

 $A_2$ は、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルキル鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルコキシ鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルケニル鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のヒドロキシアルキル鎖又は $C_1 \sim C_5$ のカルボニルアルキル鎖である。

n、p、q及びrは0、1又は2の整数を表す。] で示される化合物又はその薬学的に許容し得る塩。

### 2. 一般式 (II):

$$A_1 \xrightarrow{(\mathbb{R}_3)} X \qquad \dots \qquad (\mathbb{I})$$

(式中、A.1、A 2、R 3及びpは上記に同じ、Xはハロゲン等の脱離 基、もしくは光学活性なスルタム誘導体である。) で示される化合物と、一般式 (III):

$$(R_3)_q$$

$$(R_3)_r$$

$$(M_3)_r$$

$$(R_3)_r$$

$$(M_4)_r$$

(式中、A3、A4、R3及びn、q、rは上記に同じ。)

で示される化合物をスタウディンガー反応又はマンニッヒ反応させることを特徴とする一般式(I)で示される化合物又は薬学的に許容し得る塩の製造方法。

# 3. 一般式(IV):

$$(IV)$$

$$(IV)$$

$$(IV)$$

$$(IV)$$

(式中、n、q、r、A<sub>3</sub>、A<sub>4</sub>及びR<sub>3</sub>は上記に同じ。)で示される化合物と、一般式(V):

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A_2 \\ (R_3)_p \end{pmatrix}$$
 .... (V)

(式中、A1、A2、p、X、及びR3は上記に同じ。)

で示される化合物とを塩基の存在下で反応させることを特徴とする一般式 (I) で示される化合物又は薬学的に許容し得る塩の製造方法。

## 4. 一般式(VI):

$$A_{1} \xrightarrow{U} A_{2} \xrightarrow{HN} n \qquad (VI)$$

$$(R_{3})_{p} \qquad Y \qquad (R_{3})_{r}$$

(式中、n、p、q、r、A<sub>1</sub>、A<sub>2</sub>、A<sub>3</sub>、A<sub>4</sub>及びR<sub>3</sub>は上記に同じ。 Yは光学活性なスルタム誘導体である。)

で示される化合物の閉環反応を行うことを特徴とする一般式(I)で 示される化合物又は薬学的に許容し得る塩の製造方法。

# 5. 一般式 (VIII):

$$A_{1} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\square}{\downarrow_{1}}} A_{2} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\square}{\downarrow_{1}}} (R_{3})_{q} \\ (R_{3})_{p} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\square}{\downarrow_{1}}} A_{4} \\ (R_{3})_{r}$$

(式中、 $A_1$ 、 $A_2$ 、 $A_4$ 、 $R_3$ 、n、p、q、及びrは上記と同じである。 Z はハロゲン原子又はトリフレート基などの脱離基を表し、k は 0 又は  $1 \sim 1$  0 の整数である。)

で示される化合物と一般式(IX):

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
R_3 & R_3 & & & \\
R_6 - (CH_2) & O & R_2 & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

〔式中、R<sub>2</sub>及びR<sub>3</sub>は上記と同じであり、R<sub>6</sub>はハロゲン原子、一CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Qは一CH<sub>2</sub>OHを表す。〕

で示される化合物とをカップリング反応させることを特徴とする一般式 (VII):

$$A_{1} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\Gamma_{1}}{\downarrow \downarrow}} A_{2} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\Gamma_{1}}{\downarrow \downarrow}} (R_{3})_{q} \cdots (VII)$$

$$(R_{3})_{p} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\Gamma_{1}}{\downarrow \downarrow}} A_{4} \cdots (VII)$$

(式中、 $A_1$ 、 $A_2$ 、 $A_4$ 、 $R_3$ 、n、p、q、及びrは上記と同じである。 $R_7$ は単結合 (一), -CH=HC-, 又は $-OCH_2$ である。k

は1以上の整数、1は0又は1以上の整数であって、k-1は10以下の整数である。)

で示される化合物又はその薬学的に許容し得る塩の製造方法。

- 6. 一般式(I)で示される化合物又は薬学的に許容し得る塩を含有する、血清コレステロール低下剤。
- $7. 般式(I)で示される化合物と<math>\beta$ -ラクタマーゼ阻害剤との ⑤併用による血清コレステロール低下剤。

### 補正 の請求の範囲

[2002年7月15日 (15.07.02) 国際事務局受理:出願当初の請求の範囲 1は補正された;他の請求の範囲は変更なし。(2頁)]

# 1. (補正後) 一般式 (I):

$$A_{1} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{(1)}{\downarrow_{1}}} A_{2} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{(1)}{\downarrow_{1}}} (R_{3})_{q} \cdots \cdots \cdots (I)$$

$$(R_{3})_{p} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{(1)}{\downarrow_{1}}} A_{4} \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots (I)$$

[式中、Ai、Ai及びAiは、水素原子、ハロゲン、Ci~Csのアルキル基、Ci~Csのアルコキシ基、-COORi、次式(b):

(式中、R<sub>1</sub>は水素原子、C<sub>1</sub>~C<sub>5</sub>のアルキル基である。) で示す基、又は次式(a):

〔式中、 $R_2$ は $-CH_2OH$ 基、 $-CH_2OC$ (O) $-R_1$ 基又は-CO2 $-R_1$ 基である。 $R_3$ は-OH基又は-OC(O) $-R_1$ 基である。 $R_4$ は $-(CH_2)_k$ R<sub>5</sub>( $CH_2$ ) $_1$ -基(但し、 $_1$ kと1は0又は1以上の整数であり、 $_1$ k+1は10以下の整数である。また $_1$ kは結合を表し、単結合( $_1$ )、-CH=CH-、 $-OCH_2-$ 、カルポニル基又は-CH1 (OH) -である。)であり、 $R_4$ 基は炭素原子一炭素原子の結合でテトラヒドロビラン環に結合している。〕で示す基である。 $A_1$ 、 $A_3$ 

及びA→のいずれか1つは必ず上記(a)式で示す基である。

 $A_2$ は、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルキル鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルコキシ鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のアルケニル鎖、 $C_1 \sim C_5$ のヒドロキシアルキル鎖又は $C_1 \sim C_5$ のカルポニルアルキル鎖である。

n、p、q及びrは0、1又は2の整数を表す。] で示される化合物又はその薬学的に許容し得る塩。

## 2. 一般式(II):

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A_2 \\ (R_3)_p \end{pmatrix} \times \dots (II)$$

(式中、A1、A2、R3及びpは上記に同じ、Xはハロゲン等の脱離基、もしくは光学活性なスルタム誘導体である。)
で示される化合物と、一般式(III):

$$(R_3)_q$$

$$(A_3)_{1} A_3$$

$$(A_3)_{1} (R_3)_{1}$$

$$(A_4)_{1} A_4$$

(式中、As、As、Rs及びn、q、rは上記に同じ。)

で示される化合物をスタウディンガー反応又はマンニッヒ反応させることを特徴とする一般式(I)で示される化合物又は薬学的に許容し得る塩の製造方法。

### 3. 一般式(IV):

### 条約19条に基づく説明

- 1. 請求の範囲第1項の補正によって、 $R_4$ 基がテトラヒドロピラン環に炭素原子ー炭素原子の結合によって結合していることを明確にした。すなわち、請求の範囲第1項の化合物は $\beta$ ーラクタム化合物のCーグリコシド (Cー配糖体) であることを明確にした。
- 2. 本顧請求の範囲第1項の化合物と引用文献WO97/16455の クレーム1記載の化合物との相違を説明する。
- (1) 本願請求の範囲第1項の化合物は、 $R_4$ 基がテトラヒドロピラン 環に炭素原子一炭素原子結合で結合している。すなわち $\beta$  ーラクタム化合物のC ーグリコシド(C ー配糖体)である。

一方、引用文献WO97/16455のクレーム1記載の化合物は次のとおりである。

ここにおいてGは、次のとおりである。

引用文献WO 9 7/16455のクレーム1 記載の化合物は、Gが(b), (c), (e) の基の場合、酸素原子一炭素原子結合(-O-G)で結合している。すなわち $\beta$ -ラクタム化合物のO-グリコシド(O-配糖体)である。

この点で両者に相違がある。

(2) また、本願請求の範囲第1項の化合物において、 $R_4$ のk, 1が 0で、 $R_5$ が-O C  $H_2$  - の場合の化合物は、テトラヒドロピラン環を形成する酸素原子の両側の炭素原子は両方共に炭素原子を介して酸素原子に結合している。 すなわち  $\beta$  - ラクタム化合物のC - グリコシド(C - 配糖体)である。一方、引用文献W O 9 7 / 1 6 4 5 5 のクレーム 1 記載のG が

(d) 基の化合物では、テトラヒドロピラン環を形成する酸素原子の両側の炭素原子の片方が酸素原子に結合している、すなわちβーラクタム化合物のOーグリコシド (O-配糖体) になっている。この点において、本願請求の範囲第1項の化合物は、引用文献WO97/16455のクレーム1記載のGが(d) 基の化合物と相違する(次式参照)。

引用文献のGが(d)基 であるときの化合物

本願発明の化合物

- 3. 上記の各化合物の作用効果の相違を説明する。

これに対して、βーラクタム化合物のCーグリコシドは、テトラヒドロ

ピラン環を形成する酸素原子の両側の炭素原子は、両方の炭素原子が共に直接炭素原子と結合しており、炭素原子一酸素原子の結合は存在しない。 そのため、βーラクタム化合物のCーグリコシドは、グリコシダーゼや塩 基などに対して安定である。

上記の両化合物の作用効果の相違は、本願明細書の59頁の「(生物学的安定性試験)」の項に実験データを挙げて説明してある。

(2) 従来のコレステロール吸収阻害作用を有するβーラクタム化合物 は体内で吸収されて、より活性が強力なOーグリコシドへと生態内で変換 され再度小腸内へ分泌されてより強力な活性を示す。

- 一方、本願請求の範囲第1項のβ-ラクタム化合物のC-グリコシドは、 グリコシダーゼや塩基などに対して安定であるため、β-ラクタム化合物 O-グリコシドが有する薬理作用の減弱と持続時間の短縮の問題点の解消 が期待できる。
- (3)以上のとおり、本願請求の範囲第1項のβーラクタム化合物のCーグリコシドは、引用文献WO97/16455のクレーム1記載のβーラクタム化合物のOーグリコシドに比し、生物学的安定性が優れており、高い薬理効果が期待できる。
- 4. また、本願請求の範囲第2~5項は、本願請求の範囲第1項のβーラクタム化合物を、基質としてCーグリコシドを用いて合成する合成方法を示したものである。各引用文献には基質にCーグリコシドを用いた合成方法は記載されていないし、示唆もされていない。

(以上)

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP02/C1481

		<u> </u>			
	SIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER C1 <sup>7</sup> C07D405/10, A61K31/351, 45	/00, A61P3/06			
According to	According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC				
B. FIELD	S SEARCHED				
	ocumentation searched (classification system followed				
Int.	Cl <sup>7</sup> C07D405/10, A61K31/351, 45	/00, A61P3/06			
Documentat	ion searched other than minimum documentation to the				
Kokai	i Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2002		1996-2002		
	ata base consulted during the international search (nam. US (STN), REGISTRY (STN)	e of data base and, where practicable, sear	rch terms used)		
C. DOCU	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where ap	propriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
X	WO 97/16455 A1 (Schering Cor	p.),	1,5,6 2-4,7		
Y	09 May, 1997 (09.05.97), Full text; particularly Claim	1; page 13, lines	2-4,1		
	14 to 22	, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,			
	& JP 10-512592 A	{			
Y	US 5412092 A (Bristol-Myers	Squibb).	2		
1	02 May, 1995 (02.05.95),	Squibb,,	-		
	Full text; particularly Claim	ns; column 1, line 54			
	to column 2, line 21				
	& JP 7-2763 A				
Y	WO 97/16424 Al (Schering Cor	p.),	3		
	09 May, 1997 (09.05.97),				
	Full text; particularly Claim & US 5856473 A	1 1			
	& US 3836473 A	·			
		ļ			
X Furth	er documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	See patent family annex.			
	l categories of cited documents: ent defining the general state of the art which is not	"T" later document published after the inte priority date and not in conflict with the			
considered to be of particular relevance understand the principle or theory underlying the invention					
date	document but published on or after the international filing	considered novel or cannot be considered	red to involve an inventive		
	ent which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is be establish the publication date of another citation or other	step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cann			
special	reason (as specified) ent referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other	considered to involve an inventive ste	p when the document is		
means		combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art			
than th	ent published prior to the international filing date but later te priority date claimed	"&" document member of the same patent			
	actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international sear 28 May, 2002 (28.05			
02 May, 2002 (02.05.02) 28 May, 2002 (28.05.02)					
Namass	nailing address of the ICA/	Authorized officer			
	nailing address of the ISA/ Inese Patent Office	Authorized officer			
		Tolonkon No			
Facsimile N	n.	Telephone No.			

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP02/01461

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 95/08532 Al (Schering Corp.), 30 March, 1995 (30.03.95), Full text; particularly Claims; page 17, line 26 to page 19, line 14 & JP 8-509989 A	4
Y	EP 76621 A2 (Ajinomoto Co., Ltd.), 13 April, 1983 (13.04.83), Full text; particularly page 1, lines 9 to 24 & JP 58-57360 A	7
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Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1998)

電話番号 03-3581-1101 内線 3451

	国際調査報告	国際出願番号 PCT/1901		
A. 発閉の原	属する分野の分類(国際特許分類(IPC))			
Int. Cl <sup>7</sup>	CO7D405/10, A61K31/351, 45/00, A61P3/06			
B. 調査を行	テった分野			
調査を行った最	及小限資料(国際特許分類(IPC))			
Int. Cl	CO7D405/10, A61K31/351, 45/00, A61P3/06			
日本国実 日本国公 日本国登	トの資料で調査を行った分野に含まれるもの 用新案公報 1926-1996年 開実用新案公報 1971-2002年 録実用新案公報 1994-2002年 用新案登録公報 1996-2002年			
国際調査で使り CAPLUS (S REGISTRY	·	調査に使用した用語)		
C. 関連する	ると認められる文献			
引用文献の カテゴリー*		きは、その関連する箇所の表示	関連する 請求の範囲の番号	
X Y	WO 97/16455 A1 (SCHERING CORPORATION	ON)1997.05.09, 全文, 特に請	1, 5, 6 2-4, 7	
Y	US 5412092 A(BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB) 項,第1欄第54行-第2欄第21行 & JP		2	
Y	WO 97/16424 A1 (SCHERING CORPORATIO 求項1 & US 5856473 A	ON)1997.05.09, 全文, 特に請	3	
f				
X C欄の続	<u> </u> きにも文献が列挙されている。	□ パテントファミリーに関する別	紙を参照。	
* 引用文献のカテゴリー 「A」特に関連のある文献ではなく、一般的技術水準を示すもの 「E」国際出願日前の出願または特許であるが、国際出願日 以後に公表されたもの 「L」優先権主張に疑義を提起する文献又は他の文献の発行 日若しくは他の特別な理由を確立するために引用する 文献 (理由を付す) 「O」口頭による開示、使用、展示等に言及する文献 「P」国際出願日前で、かつ優先権の主張の基礎となる出願 「&」同一パテントファミリー文献			発明の原理又は理論 当該文献のみで発明 えられるもの 当該文献と他の1以 自明である組合せに	
国際調査を完了した日 02.05.02 国際調査報告の発送日 28.05.02				
1	の名称及びあて先 国特許庁 (ISA/JP) 郵便番号100-8915	特許庁審査官(権限のある職員) 中木 亜希	4 C 2938	

東京都千代田区霞が関三丁目4番3号

日本国特許庁(ISA/JP) 郵便番号100-8915

C (続き). 引用文献の	関連すると認められる文献	関連する
カテゴリー*	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連するときは、その関連する箇所の表示	請求の範囲の毎号
Y	WO 95/08532 A1 (SCHERING CORPORATION) 1995.03.30, 全文, 特に請求項, 第17頁第26行-第19頁第14行 & JP 8-509989 A	=
Y	EP 76621 A2(AJINOMOTO CO., INC.)1983.04.13, 全文, 特に第1頁 第9-24行 & JP 58-57360 A	7
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- (12) International application disclosed pursuant to the Patent Association conditions
- (19) World Intellectual Property Rights Organization, International Office
- (43) International disclosure date August 29, 2002 (29.08.2002)
- (10) International disclosure number: WO 02/066464 A1
- (51) International patent classification<sup>7</sup>: C07D 405/10, A61K 31/351, 45/00, A61P 3/06
- (21) International application number: PCT/JP02/01481
- (22) International application date: February 20, 2002 (20.02.2002)
- (25) Language of the international application: Japanese
- (26) Language of the international disclosure: Japanese
- (30) Priority rights data:
  Patent application 2001-48202 February 23, 2001 (23.02.2001) JP
  Patent application 2001-128031 April 25, 2001 (25.04.2001) JP
- (71) Applicant (regarding all designated nations except the United States): (Kotobuki Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) [JP/JP]; 6351 Sakaki, Sakakimachi, Hanishina-gun, Nagano, Japan.
- (72) Inventor; and
- (75) Inventor/applicant (only for the United States): Hiroshi Tomiyama [JP/JP]; 1113 Sakaki, Sakakimachi, Hanishina-gun, Nagano, Japan 389-0601; Masayuki Yokota [JP/JP]; 2671-10 Hachiman, Saraue, Nagano, Japan 387-0023; Atsushi Noda [JP/JP]; 1310-451 Sanwada-cho, Nagano City, Nagano Japan 380-0816; Akira Ono [JP/JP]; 983 Amikake, Sakakimachi, Hanishina-gun, Nagano, Japan 389-0604.
- (74) Agent: Hiroshi Tanaka, et al; Kuniraku Building 7<sup>th</sup> FI, 1-19-14 Toranomon, Miyako-ku, Tokyo, Japan 105-0001.
- (81) Designated countries (domestic): AU, BR, CA, CN, ID, IN, JP, KR, MX, RU, US.
- (84) Designated countries (broad region): European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR).

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(54) Title of the Invention: β-Lactam compound, manufacturing method thereof, and serum cholesterol-lowering agents containing the same

[Continued]

# (57) Abstract:

This is a new  $\beta$ -lactam compound indicated by the General Formula (I) below. This is useful in serum cholesterol-lowering agents.

A compound or a pharmaceutically permissible salt thereof indicated by

[In the formula,  $A_1$ ,  $A_3$ , and  $A_4$  are groups indicated by hydrogen atoms, halogen,  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl groups,  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkoxy groups, -COOR<sub>1</sub>, groups indicated by the following formula (b):

(In the formula,  $R_1$  is a hydrogen atom,  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl groups.), or groups indicated by the following formula (a):

[In the formula,  $R_2$  is a  $-CH_2OH$  group, a  $-CH_2OC(O)-R_1$  group, or a  $-CO_2-R_1$  group;  $R_3$  is a -OH group or  $-OC(O)-R_1$  group;  $R_4$  is a  $-(CH_2)_kR_5(CH_2)_l$ - (Here, k and l are 0 or integers of 1 or more, and k+l is an integer of 10 or less.); and  $R_5$  expresses a bond, which is a single bond (-), -CH=CH-,  $-OCH_2-$ , a carbonyl group, or -CH(OH)-.] Any one of  $A_1$ ,  $A_3$ , and  $A_4$  must always be a group indicated by the aforementioned formula (a).

 $A_2$  is a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkoxy chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkenyl chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  hydroxyalkyl chain, or a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  carbonylalkyl chain.

n, p, q, and r represent integers of 0, 1, or 2.].

Additional disclosure documents:

- International examination report
- Written corrections or explanation

For the two character codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guide to codes and abbreviations" listed at the beginning of every periodically published PCT Gazette.

## Specification

A  $\beta$ -lactam compound, manufacturing method thereof, and serum cholesterol-lowering agents containing the same

#### Technical field

The present invention relates to a new  $\beta$ -lactam compound, manufacturing method thereof, and serum cholesterol-lowering agents containing the same.

#### Prior art

It is well known that hypercholesterolemia is a major risk factor for arteriosclerosis, and there have been reports about its relationship to heart disease, which is currently a high ranking cause of death (for example, Lipid Research Clinics Program, J. Am. Med. Assoc. 1984, 251, 351, and 365). In recent years, HMG-CoA reduced enzyme inhibitors have been clinically used as serum cholesterol-lowering agents. Nonetheless, although HMG-CoA reduced enzyme inhibitors have a strong effect to reduce serum cholesterol, they appear to have safety problems (for example Mevacor in Physician's Desk Reference, 49<sup>th</sup> ED, Medical Economics Date Production Company, 1995, 1584). For this reason, a highly active and safer serum cholesterol-lowering agent is being sought.

There have been reports of compounds among the natural saponins that have a serum cholesterol-lowering effect (for example, M.A. Farboodniay Jahromi et al., J. Nat. Prod., 1993, 56, 989., K. R. Price, The Chemistry and Biological Significance of Saponons in Foods and Feeding Stuffs. CRC Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition, CRC Press, 1987, 26, 27). It has been inferred that these saponins lower serum cholesterol by preventing absorption of cholesterol in the small intestines (for example, P. A. McCarthy et al., J. Med. Chem., 1996, 39, 1935). Moreover, there have also been reports that  $\beta$ -lactam compounds reduce serum cholesterol (for example, S. B. Rosenblum et al., J. Med. Chem., 1998, 41, 973, B. Ram et al., Indian J. Chem., 1990, 29B, 1134. Merck Co. USP498, 3597).

These  $\beta$ -lactam compounds themselves have a mild cholesterol absorption inhibiting effect, but exhibit an even stronger cholesterol absorption inhibiting effect by receiving glucuronic acid conjugates. When administered orally, most  $\beta$ -lactam compounds immediately receive glucuronic acid conjugates in the process of absorption from the small intestines, become O-glucuronic acid conjugates, pass through the liver, and are excreted into the small intestine from the bile duct. These  $\beta$ -lactam compounds-O-glucuronic acid conjugates remain in the epithelium of the small intestine which is the site of their action, and inhibit the absorption of cholesterol (for example, M. van Heek et al., Brit. J. Pharmacol., 2000, 129, 1748, J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 1997, 238, 157).

Because these previously described  $\beta$ -lactam compounds exhibit a cholesterol absorption effect in the small intestines by forming glucuronic acid conjugates, there have been reports that compounds in which an -O- bond is formed between a  $\beta$ -lactam structure and several sugars within the same molecule also have a cholesterol lowering effect (for example, W. D. Vaccaro et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1998, 8, 313). However, if administered orally, the -O-glycoside bonds of these compounds are easily hydrolyzed by the glycosidase present in the small intestines, and the cholesterol absorption inhibiting effect in the small intestine is expected to be weak. It is necessary to have better cholesterol absorption inhibitors that act only in the small intestines, are highly active, and that last a long time. This means that, because it is highly probably that adverse effects will occur if the compounds are absorbed by the small intestine, after the cholesterol absorption inhibiting effect has become manifest in the epithelium of the small intestine, the compounds should be eliminated as is to outside the body without absorption by the small intestine.

Focusing on the aforementioned circumstances, the present invention has the purpose of offering a serum cholesterol-lowering agent having a  $\beta$ -lactam structure and a C-saponin part within the same molecule that is stable in relation to hydrolysis based on acids, bases, or metabolism by glycosidase; specifically, the purpose is to offer a hybrid molecule of  $\beta$ -lactam and C-saponin that is useful as a serum cholesterol-lowering agent.

### Disclosure of the invention

Building upon the aforementioned prior art, the present inventors thought that, by making a hybrid molecule of a  $\beta$ -lactam compound using C-saponin, which is useful as a sugar derivative and is stable in relation to hydrolysis based on acids, bases, or metabolism by glycosidase (for example, R. J. Lindhardt et al., Tetrahedron, 1998, 54, 9913, D. E. Levy, The Chemistry of C-Glycosides; Elsevier Science; Oxford, 1995., M. H. D. Postema, C-Glycoside Synthesis. CRC Press; Boca Raton, 1995): (1) it would be possible for the compound to remain in the epithelium of the small intestine for a long period of time because the compound is stable in relation to metabolism by the glycosidase present in the small intestine; and (2) there would be little absorption from the epithelium of the small intestine, and adverse effects would be reduced. Thus, as a result of research on new  $\beta$ -lactam compounds for the purpose of a novel preparation of a serum cholesterol-lowering agent, the present inventors perfected the present invention by discovering that a new  $\beta$ -lactam compound indicated by the General Formula (I) has a superior action to lower high cholesterol.

Specifically, the present invention is the following:

A compound or a pharmaceutically permissible salt thereof indicated by General Formula (I)

[In the formula,  $A_1$ ,  $A_3$ , and  $A_4$  are groups indicated by hydrogen atoms, halogen,  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl groups,  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkoxy groups, -COOR<sub>1</sub>, groups indicated by the following formula (b):

(In the formula,  $R_1$  is a hydrogen atom,  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl groups.), or groups indicated by the following formula (a):

[In the formula,  $R_2$  is a  $-CH_2OH$  group, a  $-CH_2OC(O)-R_1$  group, or a  $-CO_2-R_1$  group;  $R_3$  is a -OH group or  $-OC(O)-R_1$  group;  $R_4$  is a  $-(CH_2)_kR_5(CH_2)_{l^-}$  (Here, k and l are 0 or integers of 1 or more, and k+l is an integer of 10 or less.); and  $R_5$  expresses a bond, which is a single bond (-), -CH=CH-,  $-OCH_2-$ , a carbonyl group, or -CH(OH)-.] Any one of  $A_1$ ,  $A_3$ , and  $A_4$  must always be a group indicated by the aforementioned formula (a).

 $A_2$  is a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkoxy chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkenyl chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  hydroxyalkyl chain, or a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  carbonylalkyl chain.

n, p, q, and r represent integers of 0, 1, or 2.].

In addition, the present invention is a manufacturing method of the compound indicated by General Formula (I) or pharmaceutically permissible salts thereof. Moreover, the present invention is a serum cholesterol-lowering agent containing

the compound indicated by General Formula (I) or pharmaceutically permissible salts thereof as the active ingredient. Further, the present invention is a serum cholesterol-lowering agent that concomitantly uses the compound indicated by General Formula (I) and  $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitor.

Optimum form for embodying the invention

For the pharmaceutically permissible salts of the compound indicated by the General Formula (I) of the present invention, sodium salts, and calcium salts, etc may be cited as inorganic base salts, and succinic acid, maleic acid, tosylic acid, and tartaric acid, etc may be cited as organic acid salts. The compounds of the General Formula (I) may be orally administered as is, or may be made into powder, granule, tablet, or capsule preparations using well-known preparation technology. In addition, non-oral administration is also possible in the form of administration into the rectum, suppositories and injections. The dosage will vary depending on the symptoms, age, body weight, etc of the patient, but a serum cholesterol-lowering effect may be expected, for example, by administering an adult 0.01 to 1000 mg per day divided into one to several administrations. Moreover, it appears that the serum cholesterol-lowering action is enhanced by concomitant use of the compound indicated by the General Formula (I) with  $\beta$ lactamase inhibitor. β-lactamase inhibitors are drugs that prevent the decomposition of the  $\beta$ -lactam ring by bacteria, and clavulanic acid, etc may be used.

Examples of the compound of the present invention are indicated below, but the present invention is not limited to these. The following compounds may be cited as specific compounds included in the present invention.

- (1) (4S\*, 3R\*)-4-{4-[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]phenyl}-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]azetidine-2-on
- (2) (4S\*, 3R\*)-4-(4-{[5S, 2S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]azetidine-2-on
- (3) (3S, 2R, 4R, 5R, 6R)-2-[(4-{(4S\*, 3R\*)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidine-4-yl}phenyl)methyl]-4,5-diacetyloxy-6-(acetyloxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-3-yl acetate
- (4) (4S\*, 3R\*)-4-(4-{[5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]azetidine-2-on

- (5) (4S\*, 3R\*)-4-{4-[(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]azetidine-2-on
- (6) (3S, 2R, 4R, 5R, 6R)-2-[(4-{(4S\*, 3R\*)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidine-4-yl}phenyl)methyl]-4,5-diacetyloxy-6-(acetyloxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-3-yl acetate
- (7) (4S\*, 3R\*)–4-(4-{[5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-methylphenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]azetidine-2-on
- (8) (3S, 2R, 4R, 5R, 6R)-2-[(4-{(4S\*, 3R\*)-1-(4-methylphenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidine-4-yl}phenyl)methyl]-4,5-diacetyloxy-6-(acetyloxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-3-yl acetate
- (9) (4S\*, 3R\*)-4-(4-{[5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-phenyl-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]azetidine-2-on
- (10) (3S, 2R, 4R, 5R, 6R)-2-[(4-{(4S\*, 3R\*)-1-phenyl-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidine-4-yl}phenyl)methyl]-4,5-diacetyloxy-6-(acetyloxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-3-yl acetate
- (11) (4S\*, 3R\*)-4-(4-{[5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(phenyl)propyl]azetidine-2-on
- (12) (4S\*, 3R\*)-4-(4-{[4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[2-(4-fluorophenoxy)ethyl]azetidine-2-on
- (13) (3S, 2R, 4R, 5R, 6R)-2-[(4-{(4S\*, 3R\*)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[2-(4-fluorophenoxy)ethyl]-2-oxoazetidine-4-yl}phenyl)methyl]-4,5-diacetyloxy-6-(acetyloxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-3-yl acetate
- (14) (4S\*, 3R\*)-4-(4-{[4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-azetidine-2-on
- (15) (4S\*, 3R\*)-4-(4-{[4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methoxy}phenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[2-(4-fluorophenoxy)ethyl]azetidine-2-on

- $(16) \quad (4S^*, 3R^*)-4-(4-\{[4S, 5S, 2R, 3R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl\}phenyl-1-phenylmethyl-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-azetidine-2-on$
- (17) (2S, 3S, 4R, 5R, 6R)-6-[4-{(4S\*, 3R\*)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidine-4-yl}phenylmethyl]-3,4,5-trihydroxyperhydro-2H-pyran-2-carbonic acid
- (18) 2-{4-[(4S\*, 3R\*)-4-{[(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidinyl]phenoxy}-2-methylpropionic acid ethyl ester
- (19) 2-{4-[(4S\*, 3R\*)-4-{[(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidinyl]phenoxy}-2-methylpropionic acid
- (20) 2-{4-[(4S\*, 3R\*)-4-{[(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl-3-[3-(4-methylphenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidinyl]phenoxy}-2-methylpropionic acid ethyl ester
- (21) 2-{4-[(4S\*, 3R\*)-4-{[(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl-3-[3-(4-methylphenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidinyl]phenoxy}-2-methylpropionic acid
- (22) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (23) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-phenylazetidine-2-on
- (24) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-methylphenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (25) (4S, 3R)-4-(4-{[(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]azetidine-2-on
- (26) (4S, 3R)-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxopropyl]azetidine-2-on

- (27) (4S, 3R)-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-phenyl-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxopropyl]azetidine-2-on
- (28) (4S, 3R)-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-methylphenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxopropyl]azetidine-2-on
- (29) 4-[(4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-2-oxoazetidinyl]benzoic acid
- (30) 4-[(4S, 3R)- 4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-3-[-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-2-oxoazetidinyl]benzoic acid
- (31) 4-[(4S, 3R)- 4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-3-[-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidinyl]benzoic acid
- (32) 3-[(2E)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-propenyl] (4S, 3R)-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1- (4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (33) (4S, 3R)-4-{4-[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]phenyl}-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]azetidine-2-on
- (34) (4S, 3R)-4-{4-[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]phenyl}-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxopropyl]azetidine-2-on
- (35) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-{4-[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]phenyl}-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (36) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-{4-[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]phenyl}-1-(4-methylphenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (37) (3R, 4R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]-1-phenylazetidine-2-on

- $(38) \quad (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-1-(4-\{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl\}phenyl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on$
- (39) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-1-phenyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (40) (3R\*, 4R\*)-4-(4-{[5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl] -1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (41) 3-((3S)-3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)(4S, 3R)-4-(4-{((5S,3R,4R,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-phenylazetidine-2-on
- (42) 4-[3-(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl](4S, 3R)-4-(4-{(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-2-oxoazetidinyl]benzoic acid ethyl ester
- (43) 4-(4-{(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)(4S, 3R)-1-(4-methylphenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)ethyl]-azetidine-2-on
- (44) 3-(3-phenylpropyl)(4S, 3R)-4-(4-{(5S,3R,4R,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl-1-phenylazetidine-2-on
- (45) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]ethene}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (46) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]ethyl}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (47) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]-1-propene-3-yl}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (48) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]propyl}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (49) 3-((3S)-{4-[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R-)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]phenyl}-3-hydroxypropyl)(4S, 3R)-1,4-bis(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on

- (50) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methoxypropyl-3-yl}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- $(51) \quad (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-\{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methoxy-2-propene-3-yl}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on$
- (52) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]-1-butene-4-yl}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (53) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]butyl}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (54) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]-1-butene-5-yl}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (55) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]penthyl}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on
- (56) (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]ethyl-2-yl}phenyl-1-(phenyl)azetidine-2-on
- $(57) \quad (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-\{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]ethyl-2-yl\}phenyl-1-(4-methylphenyl)azetidine-2-on$
- $(58) \quad (4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-\{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(carboxy)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]ethyl-2-yl\}phenyl-1-(phenyl)azetidine-2-on$

Examples of the structural formulae of compounds of the present invention are indicated below in Tables 1 to 12. Further, for compounds which have specific rotation listed, either the compound was synthesized as an optically active substance, or the specific rotation was measured by optical resolution.

# Table 1

- Compound No.
   Structural Formula

- Compound No.
   Structural Formula

Table 3

- Compound No.
   Structural Formula

Table 11

- Compound No.
   Structural Formula

- Compound No.
   Structural Formula

Examples of manufacturing the compounds indicated by General Formula (I) of the present invention are cited below.

# Manufacturing Example 1

- (1) Example of manufacturing a compound in which  $R^4$  in the General Formula (I) is  $-CH^2$ -.
- (a) Using a departure source material of the Compound (1-2) obtained by allowing a Tebbe reactant (for example, T. V. Rajanbabu et al., J. Org. Chem., 1986, 51, 5458) to act on tetrabenzyl glucuronolacton (1-1), a Suzuki coupling reaction (for example, C. R. Johnson et al., Synlett, 1997, 1406) is conducted with the Compound (1-3), and then the compound indicated by the Compound (1-4) is obtained by a desilylation reaction.

# [Key]

- 1. Tebbe reactant
- 2. 9-BBN(9-borabicyclo[3,3,1]nonane
- 3. TBAF=n-tetrabutylamoniumfloride
- (b) The compound indicated by the aldehyde Compound (1-5) is obtained by oxidizing the hydroxy group of the Compound (1-4).

(c) The compound indicated by the imine Compound (1-7) is obtained by allowing the aldehyde Compound (1-5) and the amine Compound (1-6) to condense in the presence of molecular sieves and tosylic acid (TsOH).

# [Key] 1. Molecular sieves

The Compound (1-8) is added to the imine Compound (1-7), and a  $\beta$ -lactam substance is obtained by conducting thermal reflux in the presence of a base and allowing a Staudinger reaction. Further, if using nBu<sub>3</sub>N as the base in this reaction, a trans- $\beta$ -lactam substance is obtained and if using LDA (lithium diisopropyl amide) a cis- $\beta$ -lactam substance is obtained.

Moreover, by adding an asymmetric ligand, etc into the system, it is possible to obtain asymmetric  $\beta$ -lactam (for example, Hafez, A. M. et al., Org. Lett., 2000, 2(25), 3963-3965).

Continuing, a debenzylation reaction is conducted by a catalytic reduction, and the compound indicated by the Compound (1-9) is obtained.

## [Key]

- 1. 1) Base, thermal reflux
- (d) The Compound (1-10) is obtained by acetylation of the Compound (1-9).

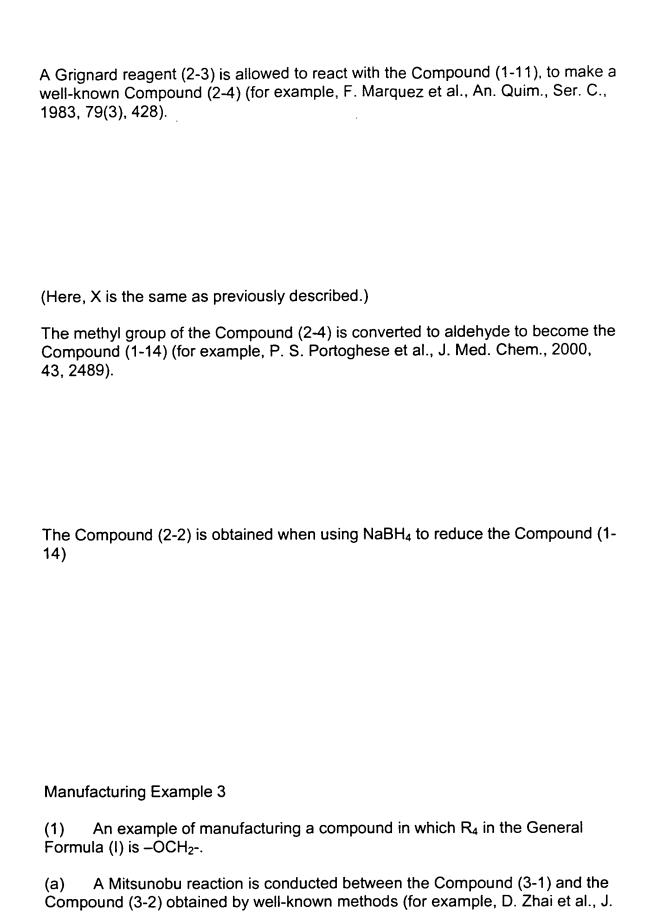
# [Key]

- 1. Acetylation reaction
- (2) Example of manufacturing a compound in which  $R_4$  in the General Formula (I) is  $-CH_2$ -.

The Compound (1-13) is obtained by allowing a Grignard reagent (1-12) to react on the Compound (1-11) (for example, M. F. Wong et al., J. Carbohydr. Chem., 1996, 15(6), 763, C. D. Hurd et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc, 1945, 67, 1972, H. Togo et al., Synthesis, 1998, 409). Or, the Compound (1-13) is obtained by a catalytic reaction after allowing the Grignard reagent (1-12) to react with the Compound (1-1) in the same way, or after making into an olefin either by using triethylsilylhydride to remove the hydroxide group produced, or by processing with a tosyl group or a base as a free group, such as halogen, etc. After using the Grignard reagent to allow Mg to act on the Compound (1-13), the Compound (1-14) is obtained when allowing DMF (dimethylformaldehyde) to react, or the

Compound (1-15) is obtained when allowing dry ice (CO <sub>2</sub> ) to act after the Mg has been allowed to react.
The compounds (1-14) and (1-15) are synthesis intermediates form which the General Formula (I) is obtained by following Manufacturing Example 1-(1)-(c) and (d).
Manufacturing Example 2
(1) Example of manufacturing a compound in which $R_4$ in the General Formula (I) is a single bond.
After allowing the Compound (2-1) to react with tetrabenzylglucuronolacton (1-1) $Et_3SiH$ , and $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O$ are allowed to act, and the compound indicated by the Compound (2-2) is obtained. (For example, J. M. Lancelin et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1983, 24, 4833). The Compound (2-2) is a synthesis intermediate from which the General Formula (1) is obtained by following Manufacturing Example 1-(1)-(b), (c), and (d).
(2) Example of manufacturing a compound in which R₄ in the General

Formula (I) is a single bond.



Am. Chem. Soc., 1988, 110, 2501., P. Allevi et al., J. Carbohydr. Chem., 1993, 12(2), 209), and the compound indicated by the Compound (3-3) is obtained.
[Key] 1. Mitsunobu reaction
(b) Using LiAlH <sub>4</sub> with Compound (3-3), the methyl ester is reduced to alcohol, and the compound indicated by the Compound (3-4) is obtained.
The Compound (3-4) is a synthesis intermediate from which the General Formula (I) is obtained by following the Manufacturing Example 1-(1)-(b), (c), and (d).
Manufacturing Example 4
Manufacturing Example of a compound in which any of $A_1$ , $A_3$ , or $A_4$ in the General Formula (I) is the following formula (b):

2-bromoisobutyric acid alkyl ester (4-2) is allowed to react on the Compound (4-1) in the presence of potassium carbonate, and the compound indicated by the Compound (4-3) is obtained by then conducting a catalytic reaction, or then using

lithium hydroxide to hydrolyze the ester part. The General Formula (I) is obtained by de-protection of the Compound (4-3).

#### [Key]

- 1. Or, then
- 2. (Here, R=OH)
- 3. De-protection
- 4. General Formula (I)

#### Manufacturing Example 5

Example of manufacturing a compound in which  $R_2$  in the General Formula (I) is  $-CO_2H$ .

The Compound (5-2) when oxidizing the Compound (5-1) using TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidenyloxy, free radical).

## Manufacturing Example 6

The Compound (6-3) was made by thioglycosylation of the compounds (6-1) and (6-2). After oxidizing the Compound (6-3) into a sulfone, a Ramberg-Backlund reaction (for example, P. S. Belica et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1998, 39, 8225, and F. K. Griffin et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1998, 39, 8179) was conducted to make the Compound (6-4). After conducting a catalytic reaction on the Compound (6-4), TBAF was allowed to act on this to make the Compound (1-4). The Compound (1-4) is the synthesis material to obtain the General Formula (I) following the Manufacturing Example 1.

## Manufacturing Example 7

Example of manufacturing a compound in which  $R_3$  in the General Formula (I) is -OH,  $-OC(O)R_1$ .

If conducting a glycosylation of the Compound (1-11) and the Compound (7-1) in the presence of a Lewis acid (for example,  $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O$ ,  $SnCl_4$ ,  $AgOTf \cdot Cp_2HfCl_2$ , etc), after O-glycosylation, the reaction progresses to C-glycosylation, and the Compound (7-3) is obtained (for example, R. R. Schmidt et al., Synthesis, 1993, 325). The Compound (7-3) can be converted to the Compound (7-4) by further esterization of the phenolic hydroxide group part. The compounds (7-3) and (7-4) are synthesis source materials for obtaining the General Formula (I) by following the Manufacturing Examples 1 and 3.

[Key]

- 1. Lewis acid
- 2. Base

(Here, X is the same as previously described. Z represents a free group such as halogen,  $-OC(O)CF_3$ ,  $-O-C(=NH)CCl_3$ , etc.)

(2) Example of manufacturing a compound in which  $R_3$  of the General Formula (I) is -OH,  $-OC(O)R_1$ .

The Compound (7-7) is made by de-protecting the Compound (7-6) obtained in the same way as in Manufacturing Example 7-(1) described above. After one of the hydroxide groups of the Compound (7-7) is made into a Tf group, the Compound (7-3) is obtained by allowing carburation in the presence of carbon monoxide (for example R. E. Dolle et al., Chem. Commun., 1987, 904). The Compound (7-3) is a synthesis raw material used to obtain the General Formula (I) by following the Manufacturing Examples 1 and 3.

## [Key]

- 1. Lewis acid
- 2. De-protection
- 3. Base

Moreover, there is also a method of using the Compound (7-11). After conducting coupling in the same way as in the Compound (1-11), the Compound (7-3) is made by conducting a haloform reaction of the acetyl group (Ac) (for example, S. Kajigaeshi et al., Synthesis, 1985, 674).

- 1. Lewis acid
- (3) Example of manufacturing a compound in which  $R_3$  in the General Formula (I) is -OH,  $-OC(O)R_1$ .

The Compound (7-10) is obtained by allowing an aryl C-glycosylation reaction in relation to the Compound (7-9) as indicated in the Manufacturing Example 7-(1). The Compound (7-10) is a synthesis source material from which the General Formula (I) is obtained by following the Manufacturing Example 8.

## [Key]

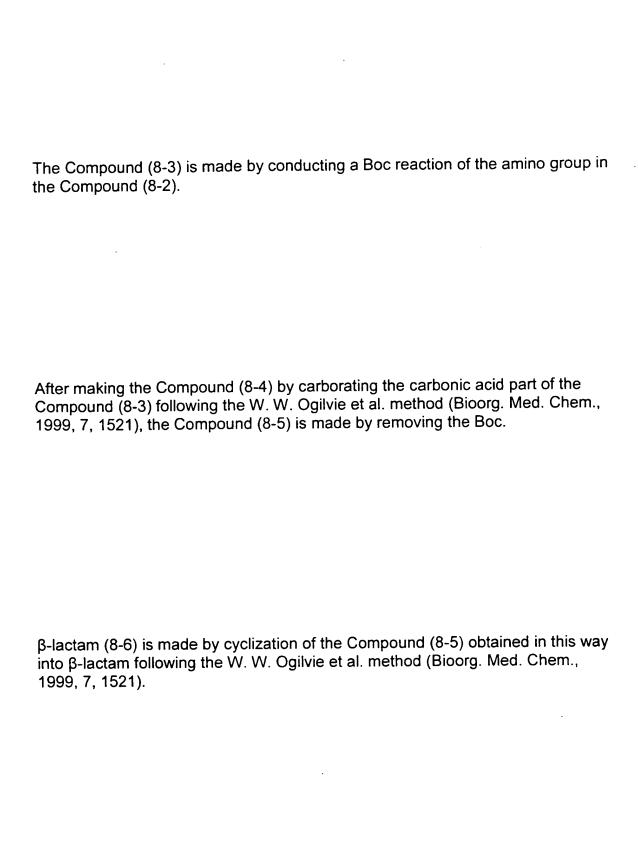
1. Lewis acid

(Here Z is the same as previously described.)

Manufacturing Example 8

Manufacturing method (I) as an optically active substance

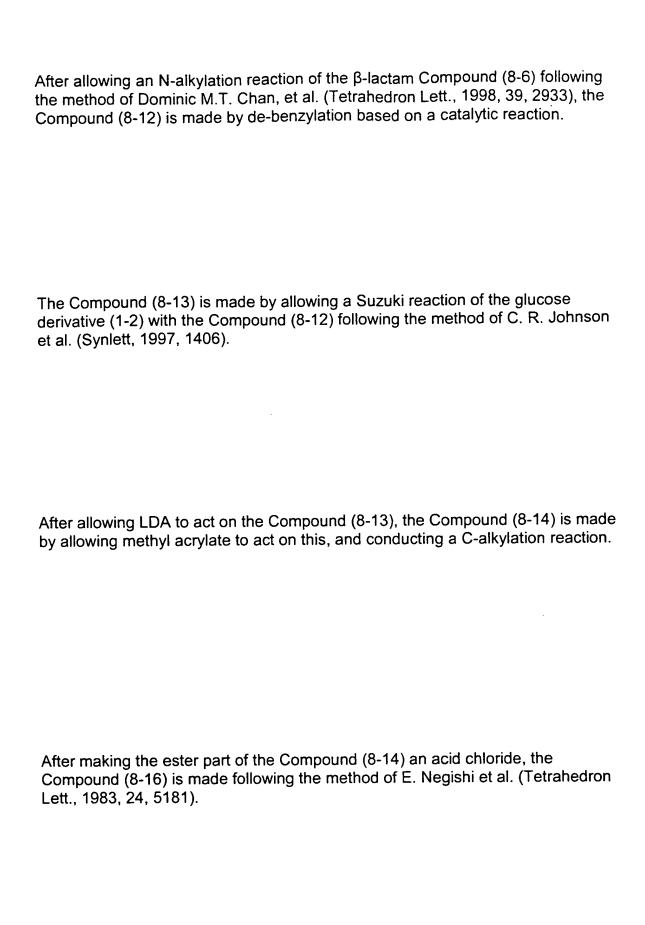
(a) The Compound (8-2) is made by using a benzyl group to de-protect the hydroxide group of D-p-hydroxyphenylglycine (8-1) following the method of E. Wunsch et al. (Chem. Ber., 1985, 91, 543).



Moreover, the Compound (8-5) can be obtained as an optically active substance in the following manner. Specifically, the Compound (8-9) is made by allowing an optically active amino derivative (8-8) to react with the Compound (8-7) in the presence of an acid catalyst. The Compound (8-11) is made by a direct catalytic reaction of the Compound (8-9). The Compound (8-11) may also be made by first reducing the olefin part (for example, NaHB(OAc), NaBH4, etc), and then allowing a strong acid (for example, HCO<sub>2</sub>H, Et<sub>3</sub>SiH, etc) to react (for example, C. Cimarell et al., J. Org. Chem., 1996, 61, 5557). The Compound (8-5) is made by allowing BnOH to act on the Compound (8-11) under acidic conditions, and by allowing an ester exchange reaction. The Compound (8-6) can be made from the Compound (8-5) with the same method as in the previous process.

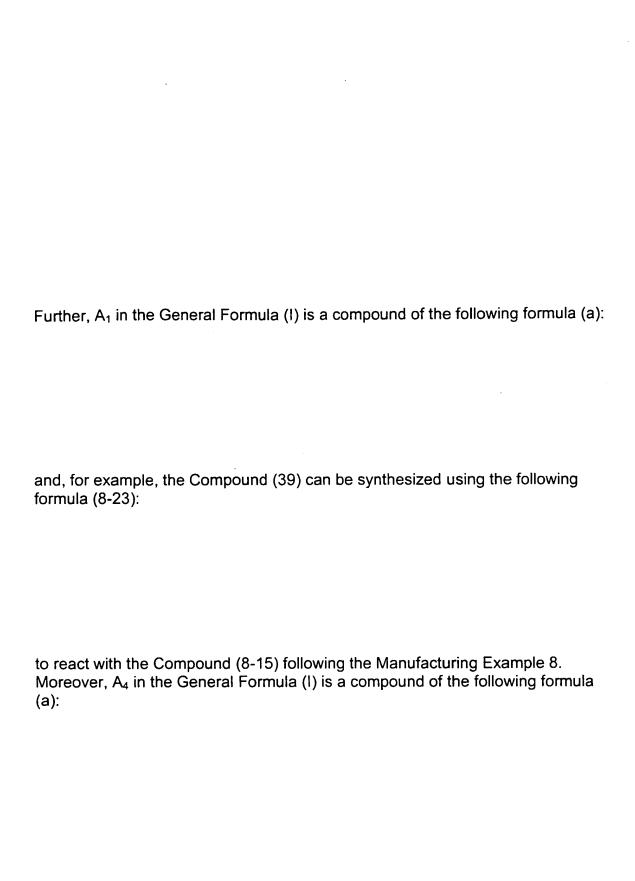
## [Key]

- 1. Acid catalyst
- 2. Reduction of olefin part
- 3. Strong acid or catalytic reaction
- 4. Catalytic reaction
- 5. Ester exchange reaction
- 6. (BnOH, acidic condition)



After making the Compound (8-17) by de-benzylation of the Compound (8-16), the Compound (8-19) is made by an asymmetric reaction of the ketone part of the Compound (8-17) following the method of E.J. Corey et al. (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1987, 109, 7925).

(b) After allowing LDA to act on the Compound (8-13), the Compound (8-20) is allowed to act on this to make the Compound (8-21). The Compound (8-22) is made by a catalytic reaction of the Compound (8-21).



and, for example, the compound 38 can be synthesized using the following formula (8-24):

to react with the Compound (8-12) following the Manufacturing Example 8.

Moreover, the Compound (8-25) of the following formula:

can be obtained by conducting optical division based on enzymes (S. J. Faulconbridge et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 2000, 41, 2679). The Compound (8-25) is a source material of the General Formula (I) using the same method as described above based on the Suzuki coupling reaction.

Manufacturing Example 9

Manufacturing Example as an optically active substance (II)

The compound indicated by the Compound (9-3) is obtained by using the method of K. Tomioka et al. (J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commom., 1999, 715) to condense the Compound (9-1) and the Compound (9-2). The General Formula (I) is obtained by de-protecting the Compound (9-3). Or, it is possible to obtain the Compound (9-3) via silylenol ether instead of the Compound (9-1), and attaching to the Compound (9-2) using a Lewis acid.

- 1. De-protection
- 2. General Formula (I)

Manufacturing Example 10

Example of manufacturing as an optically active substance (III)

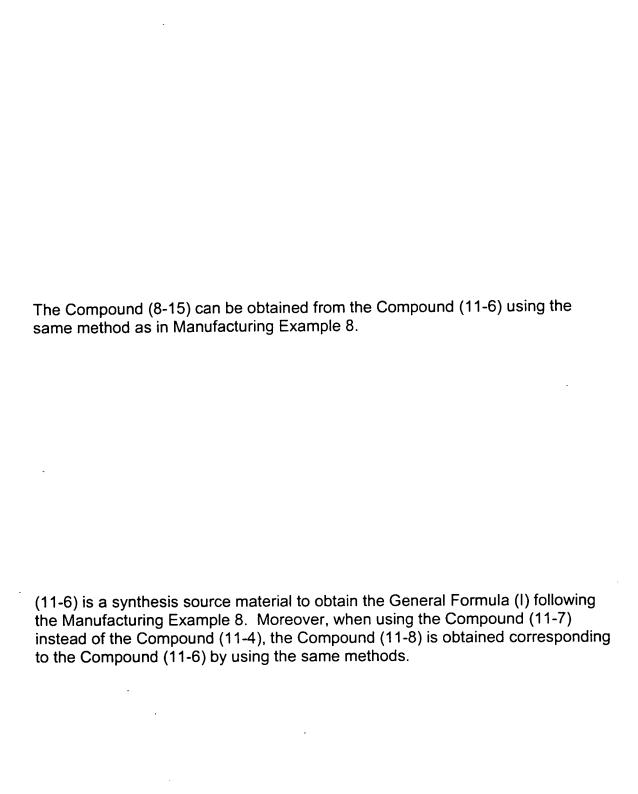
The compound indicated by the Compound (9-3) is obtained by condensing the compounds (10-1) and (9-2) using the method of E.J. Corey et al. (Tetrahedron Lett., 1991, 32, 5287). The General Formula (I) is obtained by de-protecting the Compound (9-3)

- 1. De-protection
- 2. General Formula (I)

Manufacturing Example 11

Example of manufacturing as an optically active substance (IV)

The Compound (11-3) is made by forming an amide bond between (R)-(+)-2,10-camphor sultam (11-1) and the acid chloride Compound (11-2). The Compound (11-5) is made by using a Lewis acid such as  $TiCl_4$ ,  $BF_3 \cdot OEt_2$ , etc to conduct an addition reaction of the Compound (11-3) to the imide Compound (11-4). The  $\beta$ -lactam Compound (11-6) is obtained by allowing BSA to react with the Compound (11-5), and then allowing TBAF (n-tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride) to act.



The Compound (11-9) can be obtained using the same method as in the Manufacturing Example 7 in relation to the Compound (11-8)

# [Key]

1. Lewis acid

The Compound (11-9) thus obtained is a synthesis source material to obtain the General Formula (I) following the Manufacturing Example 8.

Manufacturing Example 12

Using the Compound (12-1) obtained by following the method of the cited literature (Masataka Yokoyama et al., Synthesis, 1998, 409) in relation to the Compound (11-6), the Compound (12-2) is obtained by conducting a Heck reaction (for example, R. F. Heck et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1968, 90, 5518). The Compound (12-2) is a synthesis source material to obtain General Formula (I) following the Manufacturing Example 8.

Moreover, the Compound (12-3) is obtained by conducting a catalytic reaction of the Compound (12-2). The Compound (12-3) thus obtained is a synthesis source material to obtain General Formula (I) following the Manufacturing Example 8.

## Manufacturing Example 13

The Compound (13-2) is obtained by using the Compound (13-1) ( $R_6$  is -Me, -Br,  $-CH_2OTBS$ ), and conducting C-glycosylation (for example, K. C, Nicolaou et al., J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Comm., 1984, 1153) on the Compound (1-11) in the presence of a Lewis acid ( $BF_3 \cdot OEt_2$ ,  $ZnCl_2$ , AgOTf, etc). After converting the  $R_6$  of the Compound (13-2) to aldehyde in the same way as in Manufacturing Example 1-(1)-(6), Manufacturing Example 1-(2), or Manufacturing Example 2-(2), this becomes a synthesis source material to obtain the General Formula (I) following the Manufacturing Example 1.

[Key]
1. Lewis Acid

Manufacturing Example 14

After conducting a coupling reaction such as a Suzuki coupling reaction or a Grignard reaction between the Compound (14-1) and Compound (14-2) (Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2000, 4415), or after conducting alkylation in the presence of a base, the Compound (14-3) is obtained by de-protection.

[Key]

1. (1) Coupling

2. (2) De-protection

Manufacturing Example 15

After using an organic metal reagent (Grignard reagent, organic zinc reagent, etc) to convert the Compound (15-2) obtained by reducing and halogenating the Compound (15-1) synthesized following the method of Dheilly L. (Carbohydr. Res., 1992, 224, 301), the Compound (15-4) is obtained by coupling with the Compound (15-3) in the presence of a catalyst such as palladium, or nickel complex, and then by conducting a cyclization reaction.

- 1. 1) Reduction
- 2. 2) Halogenation
- 3. Cyclization

#### Manufacturing Example 16

It is possible to obtain the Compound (16-1) by using a Heck reaction to couple the Compound (12-1) and the Compound (15-3) in the same way as in the Manufacturing Example 12. It is possible to convert the Compound (16-1) to the General Formula (I) following the Manufacturing Example 17.

## Manufacturing Example 17

Lithium hydroxide, etc is used to remove the camphor sultam in the Compound (17-1) making the Compound (17-2) (the camphor sultam can be recovered and reused). Then, the General Formula (I) is obtained either by allowing this Compound (17-2) to react in a non-solvent such as phosphorus oxychloride, or in a solvent such as methylene chloride or dichloroethane, or by allowing the

Compound (17-2) to react in a solvent such as methylene chloride or DMF with a reducing agent such as DCC (1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide), or DEPC (diethylphosphorylcyanide) in the presence of a base. Moreover, the General Formula (I) can be obtained through cyclization by processing in a base such as a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution either after allowing the Compound (17-2) to react with (PyS)<sub>2</sub> or to a delayed luminescence reagent such as DEAD (diethylazodicarboxylate) or DIAD (diisopropylazodicarboxylate) in the presence of Bu<sub>3</sub>P or Ph<sub>3</sub>P, or after allowing to react with 2,6-dichlorobenzoyl chloride, or 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride in the presence of a base such as NaH.

## [Key]

- 1. Cyclization
- 2. General Formula (I)

Or, after esterifying the Compound (17-2) to make the Compound (17-3), the General Formula (I) is obtained either by allowing the Compound (17-3) to react with a base such as LDA, LiHMDS (lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide)), NaHMDS (sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide)), NaH, or t-BuOK in a solvent such as THF; or by allowing a Grignard reagent such as EtMgBr, or t-BuMgBr to act on the Compound (17-3). The General Formula (I) can also be obtained by conducting the same reaction on the Compound (17-1).

- 1.Esterification
- 2. Cyclization
- 3. General Formula (I)
- 4. (R<sub>7</sub> expresses Me, Et.)

#### Manufacturing Example 18

After making the Compound (18-2) either by conducting an oxide reaction of the Compound (18-1) using selenium dioxide, etc, or by using an oxidation method such as Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>-benzoquinone-perchloric acid on the Compound (18-4), the Compound (18-3) is obtained by conducting an asymmetric reduction of the ketone part in the same way as in the Manufacturing Example 8. Moreover, the Compound (18-3) can be obtained by conducting hydroboration on the Compound (18-4), and a stereo selective reaction can be conducted using an asymmetric borane reducing agent, etc.

- 1. Oxidation
- 2. Asymmetric reduction
- 3. Oxidation

## Manufacturing Example 19

The Compound (19-2) is obtained by the asymmetric reduction of the Compound (19-1) (for example, a method using a transition metallic complex: R. Noyori et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1987, 109, 5856). The Compound (19-3) is made either by converting the hydroxide group of the Compound (19-2) to a free group and then conducting a cyclization reaction, or by allowing a direct delayed luminescence reaction of the hydroxide group. The Compound (19-4) is obtained by conducting a Heck reaction on the Compound (19-3) with the Compound (12-1), and then conducting a catalytic reaction on the double bond produced. Or, the Compound (19-4) is obtained by conducting a Negishi reaction with the Compound (19-5) (for example, T. Hayashi et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1984, 106, 158-163; A. Saiga et al., Tetrahedron Lett. 2000, 41, 4629-4632; C. Dai et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2001, 123, 2719-2724). The Compound (19-4) is source

material to obtain the General Formula (I) following the Manufacturing Example 8.

## [Key]

- 1. Catalytic asymmetric reduction
- 2. β-lactamization
- 3. Pd catalyst
- 4. Pd catalyst or Ni catalyst
- 5. (R<sub>7</sub> is a –OAc group or –OBn group.)

## Manufacturing Example 20

The Compound (20-2) is made by an asymmetric reduction of the imine (20-1) following the Manufacturing Example 19. After making the corresponding carbonate by hydrolyzing the ester part of the Compound (20-2), the Compound (19-3) is obtained by using a condensing agent to make a  $\beta$ -lactam (for example DCC). The Compound (19-3) may also be obtained by making a  $\beta$ -lactam of the Compound (20-2) (for example, EtMgBr). The Compound (19-3) is a source material to obtain the General Formula (I) following the Manufacturing Example 19.

- 1. Asymmetric reduction
- 2. Hydrolysis of the ester group
- 3. **β-lactamization**

#### Manufacturing Example 21

After allowing a base to act on the Compound (19-1), the Compound (21-2) is made by adding the Compound (21-1). The Compound (21-5) is made either by making the Compound (21-4) by asymmetric reduction of the Compound (21-2), or by allowing the Compound (21-3) to act on the Compound (21-2). The Compound (21-6) is obtained by allowing the Compound (21-3) to act on the Compound (21-4). Then, after making the Compound (21-8) by coupling the Compound (21-6) and the sugar part (12-1[sic] or 19-5),  $\beta$ -lactam (21-10) is obtained. On the other hand, after making the Compound (21-7) by asymmetric reduction of the Compound (21-5), the Compound (21-9) is made by coupling with the sugar part. The Compound (21-10) is obtained by making a  $\beta$ -lactam of the Compound (21-9). The Compound (20-10) obtained in this way is a source material for the General Formula (I).

# [Key] 1. Base

- Asymmetric reduction
   β-lactamization

Further,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_4$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ , p, q, r, and Z in the chemical formulae indicated in Manufacturing Examples 1 to 21 are the same as previously described, and  $R_6$  is either  $-CH=CH_2$ , or  $-CH_2OH$ . k is an integer of one or more, l is zero or an integer of one or more, and k+l is an integer of ten or less.

#### Test example

An example of a pharmacological test of the serum cholesterol lowering action on hamsters is cited below.

Lipid-lowering action in cholesterol-feed-loaded hamsters

Hamsters were divided into groups of three, and were given feed containing 0.5% cholesterol (CE-2, CLEA Japan) for four days. The test compounds were orally administered by forced feeding once per day at the same time as beginning the cholesterol loading. 0.2 mL corn oil per 100 g body weight only (control group) or a solution of the test compound in corn oil was administered. Twenty hours after the final administration, blood was sampled from the abdominal aorta under mild ether anesthesia, and serum was isolated. The serum total cholesterol was measured using the cholesterol E-test Wako (Wako Pharmaceuticals). The results of the test compound are indicated by the control percentage (%) in relation to the increase portion of serum cholesterol concentration based on high cholesterol loading. Further, the pharmacological action of the compounds listed under light rotation in Tables 1 to 12 were measured as optically active substances. Those results are indicated in the following table. The numbers in Table 13 represent the change percentage (%) in relation to the control group, and therefore the negative numbers indicate positive cholesterol lowering action.

Table 13

Table 13			<del></del>		
Compound No.	Test Compound	No. of days of	Serum cholesterol		
	(mg/kg)	administration	change		
		(days)	percentage (%)		
2	3	7	-120		
13	20	4	-28		
15	20	4	-21		
23	3	7	-177		
24	3	7	-156		
28	3	7	-130		
33	3	4	-67		
38	10	4	-2		
45	3	4	-136		
46	3	4	-147		
49	10	4	-55		
56	0.3	4	-84		
57	0.3	4	-81		

## (Biological stability tests)

In order to confirm the stability of the C-glycosides, the method of Mark von Itzstei et al. (Org. Lett., 1999, 1, 443-446) was followed using a C-aryl substance (A) and an O-aryl substance (B) to compare the biological stability in relation to group glycosidase, specifically  $\alpha\text{-N-acetyl-D-galactosaminidase}.$ 

## [Key]

- 1. α-N-acetylgalactosaminidase
- 2.  $\alpha$ -N-acetylgalactosaminidase

Enzyme: α-N-acetyl-D-galactosaminidase manufactured by Yariika 0.32 units (0.5 m sodium citrate buffer solution containing 1.69 unit/m 10.1% BSA)

Solvent: citric acid buffer solution (pD=3) 0.6 mL

Temperature: 35° C

Procedures: Two milligrams of standard substance were weighed and placed in an NMR sampling tube, and 0.6 mL of sodium citrate buffer solution and 0.32 units of enzyme were added. This was left to stand at 35° C, and the NMR was measured at six time intervals.

The basic substance residual percentage (%) of the results of these tests are indicated in the following Table 14.

Table 14

Standard substance	Time	2	4	6	8	10	12	18	24
В		89	79	68	57	50	45	40	22
A		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

As is clear from this table, in contrast to the rapid hydrolysis and decomposition of 78% of the O-aryl substance (B) used as a comparison in 24 hours, it was confirmed, as predicted, that the C-aryl substance (A), which aims for metabolic stability and converts ether bonds to carbon-carbon bonds, was unaffected by the enzymes, and that no decomposition products were created at all in the following 24 hours.

#### **Embodiments**

The present invention is explained in further detail using embodiments, but the present invention is in no way limited by these embodiments.

#### **Embodiment 1**

4-(4-{[(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl) (4S\*, 3R\*)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]azentidine-2-on (Compound (2))

Reference Example 1-a: Synthesis of Compound (1-4)

9-BBN (50 mL, 0.5 M THF solution) was added to a THF solution (70 mL) of the Compound (1-2) (5.37 g), and thermal reflux was conducted for five hours.

The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature and K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (10 mL, 3 M aqueous solution) was added and agitated for 15 minutes. Then a DMF solution (100 mL) of 4-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxymethyl)bromobenzene (3.01 g) and PdCl<sub>2</sub> (dppf) (0.73 g) was added and agitated for 18 hours. The organic layer was rinsed with saturated saline solution, and dried with Glauber's salt. After removing the organic solvents, TBAF (15 mL, 1.0 M THF solution) was added and agitated for three hours. The organic layer was extracted using ethyl ester acetate, and then this was rinsed with saturated saline solution, and dried with Glauber's salt. After removing the organic layer, this was purified using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate: hexane=1:2, and 3.58 g of the Compound (1-4) was obtained in two runs (yield 56%).

Mass (ESI) m/z: 66

662 (M+H<sub>2</sub>O)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr):

3430 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.71 (dd, J= 8.8, 13.2 Hz), 3.13 (dd, J= 2.4, 14.2 Hz), 3.32 to 3.36 (m, 2H), 3.45 to 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.60 to 3.74 (m, 4H), 4.48 to 4.68 (m, 6H), 4.80 to 4.95 (m, 4H), 7.18 to 7.37 (m, 24H)

Reference Example 1-b: synthesis of the Compound (1-5)

 $MnO_2$  (9.65 g) was added to a chloroform solution (22.0 mL) of the Compound (1-4) (3.6 g), and thermal reflux was conducted for two hours. The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature, and passed through a sieve using celite. Enrichment under reduced pressure was conducted, and 3.46 g (yield 97%) of the Compound (1-5) was obtained as a colorless crystal.

Mass (ESI) m/z:

660 (M+H<sub>2</sub>O)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr):

1692 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.77 (dd, J= 8.8, 14.2 Hz), 3.16 to 3.20 (m, 1H), 3.32 to 3.36 (m, 2H), 3.49 (dt, J= 2.0, 9.3 Hz), 3.61 to 3.66 (m, 3H), 3.72 (t, J= 8.8 Hz), 4.46 to 4.67 (m, 4H), 4.81 to 4.97 (m, 4H), 7.18 to 7.41 (m, 22H), 7.74 (d, J= 8.3 Hz), 9.95 (S, 1H)

## Synthesis of Compound (2)

- Molecular sieve (3.46 g), tosylic acid (catalytic volume), and P-fluroanaline **(I)** (0.61 mL) were added to a toluene solution (54.0 mL) of the Compound (1-5) (3.46 g), and thermal reflux was conducted for 1.5 hours. The insoluble substance was removed by sieve, the filter solution was enriched, and the following reaction was used.
- nBu<sub>3</sub>N (5.1 mL) was added to a toluene solution of the compound (II)obtained in (I). 5-(4-fluorophenyl)penthane acid chloride (1.16 g) was added, and after conducting thermal reflux for 15 hours, 1N HCl solution (15 mL) was added and agitated for 15 minutes. The organic layer was rinsed with saturated sodium bicarbonate water and saturated saline solution, dried with Glauber's salt and the organic layer was enriched under reduced pressure. The residue was used in the following reaction.
- 10% Pd-C (200 mg) was added to a mixed solution of MeOH: THF = 5 mL (III): 1 mL in the compound obtained in (II), and this was agitated for five hours at room temperature under hydrogen gas flow. This was filtered using celite, the filter solution was enriched, and 64 mg (yield 26%) of the Compound (2) was obtained by purifying using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform: methanol = 10:1).

Mass (ESI) m/z:

554 (M+H<sub>2</sub>O)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr):

3376, 1737, 1503, 1218 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 1.82 to 1.98 (m, 4H), 2.65 to 2.78 (m, 3H), 3.09 to 3.39 (m, 7H), 3.64 (dd, J= 5.4, 12.2 Hz), 3.77 to 3.81 (m, 1H), 4.94 to 4.98 (m, 1H), 6.98 to 7.05 (m, 4H), 7.18 to 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.30

to 7.33 (m, 4H), 7.38 (d, J= 7.8 Hz, 2H)

#### Embodiment 2

4-(4-{[(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-6-(acetoxymethyl)-perhydro-2Hpyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl) (4S\*, 3R\*)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4fluorophenyl)propyl]azentidine-2-on (Compound (3))

 $Et_3N$  (0.77 mL), acetate anhydride (0.49 mL), and DMAP (catalytic volume) were added to a methylene chloride (11.0 mL) solution of the Compound (2) (600 mg), and this was agitated for 16 hours at room temperature. The organic layer was rinsed with saturated saline solution, and dried with Glauber's salt. After removal of the organic solvent, 600 mg of the Compound (3) (yield 77%) was obtained by purifying using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate : hexane = 1:2).

Mass (ESI) m/z:

722 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr):

1749, 1506, 1380, 1221, 1029 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

1.82 to 1.84 (m, 4H), 1.93 (S, 3H), 1.97 (S, 1.5H), 1.98 (S, 1.5H), 1.99 (S, 1.5H), 2.00 (S, 1.5H), 2.02 (S, 3H), 2.61 to 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.79 to 2.82 (m, 2H), 3.07 to 3.08 (m, 1H), 3.56 to 3.69 (m, 2H), 4.02 to 4.23 (m, 2H), 4.58 (d, J= 2.4 Hz), 4.89 to 4.95 (m, 1H), 5.03 (t, J= 9.3 Hz), 5.17 (t, J= 9.3 Hz), 6.90 to 7.007 (m, 4H), 7.08 to 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.18 to 7.24 (m,

6H)

Reference Example 2:

Synthesis of the Compound (2-2)

4-(2,3,4,6-tetra-o-benzyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)benzyl alcohol (Compound (2-2))

The Compound (XI) produced by allowing nBuLi (10 mL, 1.57 M hexane solution) to act on p-(tert-butyldiphenylsyloxylmethyl)-bromobenzine (6.66 g) at –78° C, was titrated into tetrabenzylglucuronolactam (I) (7.31 g) at –78° C after agitating for two hours, the organic layer was extracted using ethyl ester acetate, rinsed with saturated saline solution, and dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was removed under pressure reduction, and the residue was used in the following reaction.

The compound obtained was dissolved in methylene chloride (26 mL),  $E_3SiH$  (0.82 mL), and  $BF_3 \cdot E_2O$  (0.33 mL) were added at  $-50^\circ$  C, and this was agitated for 1.5 hours. Saturated sodium bicarbonate water was added, and after agitating for one hour, the organic layer was removed with diethyl ether, rinsed with saturated saline solution, and dried with Glauber's salt. This was purified using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 3), and 1.48 mg of the Compound (2-2) (yield 15%) was obtained.

IR (KBr): 3388, 1452, 1362, 1210, 1068, 1026 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 3.49 to 3.81 (m, 4H), 4.04 to 4.96 (m, 13H), 6.92 to 6.95 (m,

2H), 7.09 to 7.76 (m, 2H)

Reference Example 3-a: Synthesis of the Compound (3-a)

4-(2,3,4,6-tetra-o-benzyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)methoxybenzoic acid methyl ester (Compound (3-a))

DIAD (0.3 mL) was added to a THF (5.0 mL) solution of the Compound (3-1) (555 mg), methyl-p-hydroxybenzoate (153 mg), and PPh<sub>3</sub> (394 mg), and was agitated for 22 hours. This was enriched under pressure reduction; the residue was purified using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate: hexane = 1:3), and 180 mg of the Compound (3-a) (yield 26%) was obtained.

IR (neat):

1713, 1605, 1434, 1359, 1248, 1164 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

3.49 to 3.77 (m, 7H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 4.07 to 4.11 (m, 1H), 4.19 to 4.22 (m. 1H), 4.51 to 4.60 (m, 4H), 4.82 to 4.89 (m, 2H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 6.87 (d, J= 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.15 to 7.36 (m, 20H),

7.96 (d, J= 8.8 Hz, 2H)

Reference Example 3-b: synthesis of the Compound (3-b)

4-(2,3,4,6-tetra-o-benzyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)methoxybenzyl alcohol (Compound (3-b)

An ether (5 mL) solution of the Compound (3-a) (180 mg) was added to an ether (5 mL) solution of LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (10 mg) at 0° C. After agitating at room temperature for 15 minutes, water (2.0 mL), and 15% sodium hydroxide aqueous solution (0.5 mL) were added. After celite filtering, the filter solution was enriched. The residue was purified using silica gel column chromatography (ether ester acetate : hexane = 1:1), and 160 mg of the Compound (3-b) was obtained (yield 93%).

Mass (ESI) m/z:

684 (M+H+Na)<sup>+</sup>

IR (neat):

3442 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

1.56 (s, 1H), 3.49 to 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.60 to 3.77 (m, 6H), 4.08 to 4.12 (m, 1H), 4.20 to 4.23 (m, 1H), 4.52 to 4.61 (m, 6H), 4.85 (ABq, J= 11.2 Hz, 2H), 4.93 (s, 2H), 6.88 (d, J= 8.8 Hz,

2H), 7.15 to 7.36 (m, 22H)

Reference Example 3-c:

synthesis of the Compound (1-14)

4-(2,3,4,6-tetra-o-benzyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)benzaldehyde (Compound (1-14))

- 0.9 g of NBS and 0.05 g of benzoylperoxide were added to 3 mL of a (1)carbontetrachloride solution with 0.3 g of 4-(2,3,4,6-tetra-o-benzyl-β-Dglucopyranosyl)toluene, and thermal reflux was conducted for two hours. The reaction solution was cooled, 30 mL of diethyl ether was added, crystals were filtered out, and the filter solution was enriched. This was purified using silica gel column chromatography (ether ester acetate : hexane = 1 : 8).
- NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (45 mg) was added to a DMSO (3 mL) solution of the bromo substance (224 mg) obtained from (I), and this was agitated for one hour at room temperature, and four hours at 100° C. After extracting the reaction solution using ethyl ester acetate (30 mL), and after rinsing the organic layer with saturated saline solution, this was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. When removing the solvent, the Compound (1-14) was obtained as a brown oily substance at a yield of 26% (two processing runs).

Mass (m/e):

436 (M<sup>+</sup>), 394, 307, 273, 245, 214, 163, 135, 105, 77, 51,

IR (neat):

2914, 1641, 1437, 1257, 1017, 954, 708 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)

δ: 1.96, 1.97, 2.06 (12H, eaeh, s), 3.75 – 5.40 (7H, m), 7.96,

8.02 (4H, ABq),10.06 (1H, s)

**Embodiment 3** 

2-(4-[4-{(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)-perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)(4S\*, 3R\*)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-2-oxoazetidinyl)phenoxy-2-methylpropanoic acid (Compound (19))

- (I) Ethyl 2-bromoisobutyrate (0.77 mL), and potassium carbonate (0.97 g) were added to an acetone (22.0 mL) solution of the Compound (4-4) (3.19 g), and thermal reflux was conducted for 40 hours. After cooling to room temperature, this was filtered, and the filter solution was enriched. The residue was purified using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl butyrate: hexane = 1:3).
- (II) The compound obtained in (I) (2.93 g) was dissolved in an ethanol tetrahydrofuran mixed solution (1:1, 40 mL). 10% Pd-C (0.3 g) was added, and agitated for three hours at room temperature under hydrogen gas flow. After celite filtering and enrichment of the filter solution, this was purified using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform: methanol = 10:1), and the compound 18 (1.21 g, 51.8% (two runs)) was obtained.

Lithium hydroxide (50 mg) was added to a tetrahydrofuran-water mixed solution (5:1,3 mL) of the Compound (18) (400 mg), and was agitated for eight hours at room temperature. After adjusting the pH to approximately 3, the organic layer was extracted using ethyl acetate. The organic layer was rinsed with saturated saline solution, and dried with Glauber's salt. The organic solvent was removed, and when purifying using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform:

methanol = 5:1), 377 mg of the Compound (19) (yield 51% (3 runs)) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z:

636 (M-H)<sup>-</sup>

IR (KBr):

3400, 1722, 1503 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 1.53 (s, 6H), 1.81 to 1.95 (m, 4H), 2.65 to 2.68 (m, 2H), 2.72 to 2.78 (m, 1H), 3.09 to 3.41 (m, 7H), 3.62 to 3.66 (m, 1H), 3.77 to 3.82 (m, 1 H), 4.81 (d, J= 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, J= 9.3 Hz, 2H), 6.97 to 7.02 (m, 2H), 7.18 to 7.22 (m, 4H), 7.30 (d,

J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H)

#### Embodiment 4

6-[(4-{(2S\*, 3S\*)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-4-oxoazetidine-2yl}(2S, 3S, 4R, 5R, 6R)- 3,4,5-trihydroxyperhydro-2H-pyran-2-carboxilic acid (Compound (17))

Saturated sodium bicarbonate water (6.6 mL) and NaOCI (6.6 mL) were added to an acetone nitryl (6.6 mL) solution of the Compound (2) (300 mg), TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy, free radical) (10 mg), and KBr (10 mg), and this was agitated for three hours at room temperature. The organic layer was extracted using ethyl ester acetate. The organic layer was rinsed with saturated saline solution, and dried with Glauber's salt. After removing the organic solvent, this was purified using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform: methanol = 10: 1), and 90 mg of the Compound (17) (yield 29.4%) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z:

566 (M-H)<sup>-</sup>

IR (KBr):

3388, 1737, 1509 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 1.82 to 1.97 (m, 4H), 2.65 to 2.68 (m, 2H), 2.71 to 2.79 (m,

1H), 3.12 to 3.24 (m, 3H), 3.34 to 3.52 (m, 3H), 3.62 to 3.68 (m, 1H), 4.84 (d, J=2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.98 to 7.05 (m, 4H), 7.18 to

7.21 (m, 2H), 7.29 to 7.37 (m, 6H)

Reference Example 4-a: Synthesis of the Compound (8-2)

D-p-benzyloxyphenylglycyl (Compound (8-2))

An aqueous solution of CuSO<sub>4</sub>•5H<sub>2</sub>O (12.5 g) and 100 mL of water was added to 50 mL of a 2N-NaOH aqueous solution with 16.7 g of D-p-hydroxyphenylglycyl (8-1) and agitated for one hour at 60° C. The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature and 50 mL of 2N-NaOH aqueous solution, 50 mL of methanol, and 13.0 mL of benzyl bromide were added and agitated for 20 hours at room temperature. After filtering the precipitate, and rinsing with water and acetone, 300 mL of 1N-HCl aqueous solution was added and agitated for one hour at room temperature. When filtering the precipitate, rinsing with water and acetone, and drying, 13.18 g of the Compound (8-2) (yield 51.3%) was obtained.

Mass m/z:

212 (M-45)<sup>+</sup>, 122, 91(base), 65

IR (KBr):

3022, 1587, 1509, 1389, 1248, 1008 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 5.07 (s, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 7.12 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.34 to

7.48 (m, 5H), 7.45 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 2H)

Reference Example 4-b: Synthesis of the Compound (8-3)

D-p-benzyloxyphenyl-N-(t-butoxycarbonyl)glycine (Compound (8-3))

Triethylamine (16.4 mL) and (Boc) 2O (13.5 mL) were added to a THF-water (140 mL) suspension of 12.53 g of the Compound (8-2) while icing, and this was agitated for four hours at room temperature. The THF was removed under pressure reduction and the residue aqueous layer was adjusted to pH 4 using 10% citrate aqueous solution. The ethyl ester acetate (100 mL x 3) was extracted; the extracted solution was rinsed with water (100 mL x 3) and saturated saline solution (100 mL x 1), and was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvent was removed, and 17.4 g (assayed) of the Compound (8-3) was obtained.

Mass m/z:

357 (M<sup>+</sup>), 331, 301,283, 256, 212, 148, 120, 91(base)

IR (KBr):

3298, 2968, 1791, 1656, 1608, 1506, 1452, 1392, 1242,

1161 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

1.23 (s, 9H), 5.05 (bs, 3H), 6.94 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.32 to

7.41 (m, 8H)

Reference Example 4-c: Synthesis of the Compound (8-4)

(3S)-3-[4-(benzyloxy)phenyl]-3-[(t-butoxy)carbonylamino]propionic acid benzyl ester (Compound (8-4))

Triethylamine (5.9 mL), and isobutylchlorformate (5.8 mL) were added to a THF (80 mL) solution of 14.4 g of the Compound (8-3) while icing, and after agitating for 40 minutes,  $CH_2N_2/Et_2O$  (prepared from N, N-dimethylnitrosourea (30 g),  $Et_2O$  (100 mL) and 40% KOH aqueous solution (100 mL)) were added and agitated for 1.5 hours. After using AcOH to decompose the excess diasomethane, and after dissolving everything by adding ether (100 mL) and water (100 mL), this was

separated at the ether layer, rinsed with saturated sodium bicarbonate water (100 mL x 2) and saturated saline (100 mL x 1), and dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. After the solvent was removed, and the residue was dissolved in THF: water (80 mL: 15 mL) solution, a solution of 8.3 mL of triethylamine with 0.93 g of silver benzoate was added and agitated for two hours at room temperature. The reaction solution was diluted with ether (100 mL), rinsed with 10% HCl aqueous solution (50 mL x 2), water (100 mL x 4) and saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1), and dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. After removing the solvents and dissolving the residue with acetonytryl (80 mL), 7.0 mL of DBU, and 5.7 mL of benzyl bromide were added and agitated for four hours at room temperature. The reaction solution was diluted with ethyl ester acetate (100 mL), rinsed with 10% citrate aqueous solution (50 mL x 2), saturated sodium bicarbonate water (100 mL x 1) and saturated saline solution (100 mL x 1), and dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying the residue using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate : n-hexane = 1 : 2), 10.35 g of the Compound (8-4) (yield 55.7%) was obtained.

Mass m/z: IR (KBr): 461 ( $M^{+}$ ), 404, 360, 314, 270, 212, 180, 121, 91, 57(base) 3394, 2956, 1731, 1689, 1500, 1290, 1224, 1149 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

1.51 (s, 9H), 2.89 to 3.12 (m, 2H), 5.10 (s, 4H), 5.09 to 5.13

(m, 1H), 6.99 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.30 to 7.54 (m, 12H)

Reference Example 4-d: Synthesis of the Compound (8-5)

(3S)-3-amino-3-[4-(benzyloxy)phenyl]propionic acid benzyl ester hydrochloride (Compound (8-5))

Ten milliliters of a 17% ethanol chloride solution was added to an ethyl ester acetate (30 mL) solution of the Compound (8-4) (3.00 g) and agitated for three hours. The reaction solution was removed, (ethyl ester acetate: N-hexane = 1:4) was added to the residue, and when filtering and drying after crystallization, 2.46 g of the Compound (8-5) (yield 95.2%) was obtained.

Mass m/z:

361 (M-36.5)<sup>+</sup>, 344, 270, 147, 121, 91(base), 65

IR (KBr):

3016, 2908, 1725, 1581, 1512, 1299, 1245, 1185 cm<sup>-1</sup>

3.05 (dd, J=6.4 Hz, 18.3 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (dd, J=6.4 Hz, 16.8 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): Hz, 1H), 4.64 to 4.65 (m, 1H), 4.94 to 5.03 (m, 4H), 6.89 (d,

J=8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.15 to 7.41 (m, 12H), 8.77 to 8.78 (m, 3H)

synthesis of the Compound (8-6) Reference Example 4-e:

(4S)-4 -[4-(benzyloxy)phenyl]azetidine-2-on (Compound (8-6))

Water (15 mL) was added to an ethyl ester acetate suspension solution of the Compound (8-5) (6.48 g), and made into an alkali using 1M-K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution. Extracting with ethyl ester acetate (30 mL x 2), the extraction solution was rinsed with saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1), and dried with sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed; the residue was dissolved in 60 mL of benzene. 3.6 mL of triethylamine and 2.7 mL of trimethylsilylchloride were added and agitated for 14 hours at room temperature. After celite filtering of the reaction solution and removal of the filter solution, the residue was dissolved in 65 mL of ether, 10.7 mL of 2M-t-butyl magnesium chloride - ether was added while icing and was agitated for 18 hours at room temperature. The reaction solution was iced, saturated ammonium chloride aqueous solution (50 mL), ethyl ester acetate (50 mL), and 10% HCl aqueous solution (50 mL) were added and agitated for one hour at room temperature. The organic layer was separated, and the water layer was further extracted using ethyl ester acetate (50 mL x 1). The combined organic layer was rinsed with water (50 mL x 1), saturated sodium bicarbonate water (50 mL x 1) and saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1), and was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed; the residue was purified using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform : acetone = 10 : 1), and after rinsing the crystals obtained using ethyl ester acetate : hexane, 2.50 g of the Compound (8-6) (yield 60.7%) was obtained when drying.

Mass m/z:

253 (M<sup>+</sup>), 162, 91(base), 65

IR (KBr):

3184, 1749, 1698, 1540, 1410, 1248, 1100 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.84 to 2.88 (ddd, J=1.0 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 15.1 Hz, 1H), 3.39 to 3.44 (ddd, J=2.4 Hz, 5.4 Hz, 14.8 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (dd, J=4.9

Hz, 14.9 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 6.09 (bs, 1H), 6.97 (dd, J=2.9

Hz, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.28 to 7.44 (m, 7H)

Reference Example 4-f: synthesis of the Compound (8-26)

(4S)-4 -[4-(benzyloxy)phenyl] -1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on (Compound (8-26))

Triethylamine (0.8 mL), 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (1.11 g), and 0.75 g of copper (II) acetate were added to a methylene chloride (10 mL) solution of the Compound (8-6) (1.00 g), and reflux was conducted for 48 hours. The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature, and the methylene chloride was removed. The residue was dissolved in ethyl ester acetate (50 mL), and water (50 mL), and the ethyl ester acetate layer was separated. The water layer was further extracted using ethyl ester acetate (50 mL x 3), the combined ethyl ester acetate layers were rinsed with water (50 mL x 1), 10% HCl aqueous solution (50 mL), saturated sodium bicarbonate water (50 mL x 1), and saturated saline solution (50 mL x1), and was dried with sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and after purifying the residue using silica gel column chromatography (benzene: ether = 12:1) and rinsing the residue obtained with ethyl ester acetate: hexane, 1.06 g of the Compound (8-26) (yield 77.3%) was obtained upon drying.

Mass m/z: 347 (M<sup>+</sup>), 256, 210, 137, 91 (base), 65 IR (KBr): 1731, 1620, 1506, 1380, 1242 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 2.93 (dd, J=3.0 Hz, 15.2 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (dd, J=5.4 Hz, 15.2

Hz, 1H), 4.93 (dd, J=2.4 Hz, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 6.90

to 6.99 (m, 4H), 7.24 to 7.43 (m, 9H)

Reference Example 4-g: Synthesis of the Compound (8-27)

(4S)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-(hydroxyphenyl) azetidine-2-on (Compound (8-27))

0.20~g of 5% palladium-carbon was added to an ethyl ester acetate-methanol (50 mL) solution of the Compound (8-26) (2.00 g), and was agitated for nine hours at room temperature in an  $H_2$  gas atmosphere. After the reaction solution was celite filtered and the filter solution removed, the residue was purified using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform : acetone = 10:1) and 1.36 g of the Compound (8-27) (yield 91.9%) was obtained.

Mass m/z:

257 (M<sup>+</sup>), 214, 210 (base), 91, 58

IR (KBr):

3106, 1707, 1620, 1503, 1453, 1383, 1257, 1218 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.93 (dd, J=2.4 Hz, 15.7 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (dd, J=5.9 Hz, 15.2 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (dd, J=2.9 Hz, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 6.85

Hz, 1H), 4.94 (dd, J=2.9 Hz, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 6.85 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2 H), 6.93 (s, J=8.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.23 to 7.27 (m,

4H)

Reference Example 4-h: Synthesis of the Compound (8-28)

4-[(2S)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-4- oxoazetidine-2-yl]phenyltrifluoromethane sulfonate (Compound (8-28))

0.12 mL of pyridine, and 0.26 mL of trifluoromethane sulfonate anhydride were added to a suspension of the Compound (8-27) (0.35 g) in 10 mL of methylene chloride while icing, and the reaction solution was agitated for one hour. The reaction solution was poured into ice water (20 mL), and extraction was conducted with ethyl ester acetate (30 mL x 2). The extraction solution was rinsed with 10% HCl aqueous solution (20 mL x 1), saturated sodium bicarbonate water (40 mL x 1) and saturated saline solution (30 mL x 1), and was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying the

residue using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate : n-hexane = 1:3), 0.84 g of the targeted compound (Compound (8-28)) (yield 90.7%) was obtained.

Mass m/z: IR (KBr):

389 (M<sup>+</sup>), 347, 252, 214, 186, 137, 119 (base), 69 1734, 1509, 1416, 1383, 1248, 1212, 1131, 900 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.94 (dd, J=2.5 Hz, 15.2 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (dd, J=5.9 Hz, 15.2 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (dd, J=2.5 Hz, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (t, J=8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.21 to 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.31 (dd, J=2.0 Hz, 6.8 Hz, 2H),

7.45 (dd, J=2.2 Hz, 6.8 Hz, 2H)

Reference Example 4-i: Synthesis of the Compound (8-29)

(4S)-4-[4-({2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R}-6-[(benzyloxy)methyl]-3,4,5-tribenzyloxy)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl}methyl)phenyl]-1-(4-fluorophenyl) azetidine-2-on (Compound (8-29))

0.5 M-9-BBN/THF (3 mL) solution was added to 4.1 mLof a THF solution with the Compound (8-28) (0.32 g), and reflux was conducted for six hours. The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature,  $3\text{M-K}_3\text{PO}_4$  aqueous solution (0.6 mL), 4.7 mL of THF, 0.22 g of the compound obtained in Reference Example 4-h, and 0.042 of PdCl<sub>2</sub> (dppf) were added, and the reaction solution was agitated for 16 hours at 50° C. Water (30 mL) and ethyl ester acetate (30 mL) were added to the reaction solution; celite filtering was conducted; and the filter solution was extracted using ethyl ester acetate (30 mL x 2). The extraction solution was rinsed with water (30 mL x 2), an saturated saline solution (30 mL x 1), and was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate : n-hexane = 1:4), 0.209 g of the Compound (8-29) (yield 45.4%) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z:

800 (M+Na(23))<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr):

2896, 1746, 1509, 1377, 1095, 1068, 750 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.69 to 2.75 (dd, J=7.8 Hz, 14.2 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (dd, J=2.5 Hz, 15.1 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (dd, J=1.5 Hz, 14.2 Hz, 1H), 3.30 to 3.37 (m, 2H), 3.46 to 3.53 (m, 2H), 3.59 to 3.74 (m, 8H), 4.45 to 4.64 (m, 4H), 4.81 to 4.94 (m, 5H), 6.90 (t, J=8.8 Hz, 2H),

7.19 to 7.35 (m, 26H)

Reference Example 4-j: Synthesis of the Compound (8-30)

3-{(4S, 3R)-4-[4-({2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R}-6-[(benzyloxymethyl)-3,4,5-tribenzyloxy)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl)phenyl]-1-(4-fluorophenyl) oxyazetidine-3-yl}propionic acid methyl ester (Compound (8-30))

2M-LDA/heptane-THF (1.3 mL) was diluted with 3 mL of THF, and a THF (1.5 mL) solution with 1.00 g of the Compound (8-29) was added at -78° C and agitated for one hour. THF (2 mL) solution with 0.132 g of methyl acrylate was then added, and agitated for 0.5 hours. Saturated ammonium chloride water (30 mL) was added, and the reaction solution was returned to room temperature. Extraction was conducted with ethyl ester acetate (60 mL x 2). After rinsing the extraction solution with saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1) and drying using sodium sulfate anhydride, the solvents were removed. When purifying the residue using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate: n-hexane = 1:4), 0.793 g of the Compound (8-30) (yield 71.8%) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z:

864 (M+1)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr):

2854, 1740, 1509, 1452, 1362, 1215, 1140, 1098 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.19 to 2.23 (m, 2H), 2.47 to 2.59 (m, 2H), 2.72 (dd, J=8.8 Hz, 14.6 Hz, 1H), 3.04 to 3.13 (m, 2H), 3.30 to 3.37 (m, 2H), 3.42 to 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.61 to 3.74 (m, 4H), 4.47 to 4.63 (m, 5H), 4.81 to 4.94 (m, 4H), 6.90 (t, J=8.8 Hz, 2H),

7.15 to 7.35 (m, 26H)

Reference Example 4-k: Synthesis of the Compound (8-31)

(4S, 3R)-4-[4-({(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R}-6-[(benzyloxy)methyl]-3,4,5-tribenzyloxy)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl)phenyl]-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxopropyl] azetidine-2-on (Compound (8-31))

Five milliliters of water and LiOH- $H_2O$  (0.084 g) were added to a THF-MeOH (20 mL) solution with 1.75 g of the Compound (8-30), and the reaction solution was agitated for four hours at room temperature. The acidity was adjusted with 10% HCl aqueous solution, and the adjusted solution was dried using ethyl ester acetate (30 mL x 3). The solvents were removed, the residue was purified using short pass silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate : n-hexane = 1:1), and the polarized substance was removed. The residue obtained was used as is for the following reactions.

A methylene chloride solution (0.84 mL) of 2M-oxolyl chloride was added to a methylene chloride (8.4 mL) solution of the residue, and after agitating for 16 hours at room temperature, the solvents were removed and a crude acid chloride was obtained.

A piece of iodine was added to a THF (1 mL) suspension of magnesium (0.084 g), and [the concentration of iodine dissolved in the suspension of magnesium] was adjusted by a slight amount of reflux. A THF (8 mL) solution of 4bromofluorobenzene (0.47 g) was added, and reflux was conducted for 30 minutes. A THF solution of a previously prepared Grignard reagent was added while icing to a THF (8 mL) suspension of 0.368 g of zinc chloride, which had been dried for two hours at an external temperature of 100° C under reduced pressure, and the reaction solution was agitated for one hour at room temperature. Then, after adding Pd(Ph<sub>3</sub>P)<sub>4</sub> (0.068 g) at 10° C and agitating for five minutes, a THF (7 mL) solution of the acid chloride was added, and the reaction solution was agitated for one hour at room temperature. 10% HCI aqueous solution (20 mL) was added to the reaction solution. Extraction was conducted with ethyl ester acetate (50 mL x 2), the extraction solution was rinsed with water (50 mL x 2) and saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1), and was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying the residue using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate: nhexane = 1:5), 0.910 g of the Compound (8-31) (yield 73.7%) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z: 551 (M+Na(23)+1)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr): 2920, 1746, 1690, 1610, 1310, 1280, 1240, 1100 cm<sup>-1</sup>

2.23 to 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.72 (dd, J+8.8 Hz, 14.7 Hz, 1H), 3.09 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

to 3.74 (m, 11H), 4.46 to 4.63 (m, 4H), 4.66 (d, J=2.5~Hz, 1H), 4.81 to 4.94 (m, 4H), 6.91 (J=8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (t, J=8.3

Hz, 2H), 7.33 to 7.89 (m, 26H), 7.96 to 8.00 (m, 2H)

# Embodiment 5

(4S, 3R)-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl}methyl]phenyl]-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-oxopropyl]azetidine-2-on (Compound (26))

1M-BBr<sub>3</sub>/methylene chloride solution (1.8 mL) was added to a methylene chloride . (5.4 mL) solution with the Compound (8-31) (0.27 g) at -78° C, and the reaction solution was agitated for one hour. The reaction solution was poured into ice water (30 mL), and extraction was conducted using chloroform (30 mL x 3). The extraction solution was rinsed using water (50 mL x 1), saturated sodium bicarbonate water (50 mL x 1), and saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1), and was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying the residue using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform: methanol = 8:1), 0.147 g of the Compound (8-26) (yield 89.1%) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z:

568 (M+1)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr):

3400, 2902, 1737, 1680, 1596, 1506, 1386, 1224, 1152,

1134, 1086 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 2.28 to 2.34 (m, 2H), 2.74 (dd, J=8.3 Hz, 14.6 Hz, 1H), 3.09 to 3.39 (m, 10H), 3.64 (dd, J=5.3 Hz, 11.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dd, J=2.4 Hz, 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.01 to 7.05 (m, 2H), 7.22 to 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.27 to 7.38 (m, 6H), 8.06 to

8.10 (m, 2H)

#### **Embodiment 6**

3-[3(S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl-(4S, 3R)-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on (Compound (22))

14.5

After dissolving the Compound (8-32) (0.061 g) in methylene chloride (0.6 mL) at -20° C, a methylene chloride (2.8 mL) solution of the Compound (26) (0.115 g) was added, and the reaction solution was agitated for two hours. Then, 2 mL of ethanol was added, and the solution was agitated for one hour at room temperature. Ethyl ester acetate (30 mL) and 10% HCl aqueous solution (30 mL) were added, and extraction was conducted using ethyl ester acetate (30 mL x 3). The extraction solution was rinsed using water (30 mL x 3) and saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1) and was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying the residue using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform: methanol = 10:1), 0.089 g of the Compound 22 (yield 77.1%) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z: 570 (M+1)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr): 3370, 2902, 1725, 1506, 1389, 1218, 1083, 1011 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 1.88 to 1.99 (m, 4H), 2.76 (dd, J=8.3 Hz, 14.2 Hz, 1H), 3.09

to 3.40 (m, 7H), 3.64 (dd, J=5.4 Hz, 11.5 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J=2.0 Hz, 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (dt, J=4.8 Hz, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (d, J=2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.00 to 7.09 (m, 4H), 7.29 to 7.40 (m, 8H)

#### Embodiment 7

Synthesis of the Compound (8-33)

(4S, 3R)-4-[4-{(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-6-[(benzyloxy)methyl]-3,4,5-trihydroxy)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[(2E)3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-propenyl]azetidine-2-on (Compound (8-33))

2M-LDA/heptane-THF (0.6 mL) was diluted with THF (1.5 mL), added to 3 mL of a THF solution with 0.336 g of the Compound (8-29) at -78° C, and agitated for 30 minutes. Then, 1.8 mL of DMPU (1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone) was added and agitated a further 30 minutes. After adding 1.5 mL of THF solution with 0.111 g of 4-fluorocinnamylbromide to the reaction solution and agitating for 30 minutes, saturated ammonium chloride solution (30 mL) was added, and the reaction solution was returned to room temperature. Extraction was conducted using ethyl ester acetate (50 mL x 2). The extraction solution was rinsed using water (50 mL x 3) and saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1) and was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying the residue using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate: n-hexane = 1:5), 0.253 g of the Compound (8-33) (yield 64.4%) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z:

934 (M+Na(23))<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr):

2890, 1746, 1509, 1383, 1359, 1224, 1137, 1098 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2.63 to 2.88 (m, 3H), 3.12 (dd, J=1.9 Hz, 14.7 Hz, 1H), 3.20 to 3.38 (m, 4H), 3.47 to 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.59 to 3.74 (m, 5H), 4.45 to 4.63 (m, 4H), 4.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.81 to 4.94 (m, 4H), 6.12 (dt, J=6.8 Hz, 14.6 Hz, 1H), 6.45 (d, J=14.7 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (t, J=8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (t, J=8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.14 to

7.35 (m, 28H)

#### **Embodiment 8**

Synthesis of Compound (25)

4-(4-{[(5S, 2R, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methyl}phenyl)-(4S, 3R)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]azetidine-2-on (Compound (25))

0.115 g of 5% palladium-carbon was a methanol-THF (10 mL) solution with the Compound (8-33) (0.23 g), and agitated for five hours at room temperature in a hydrogen gas atmosphere. After celite filtering of the reaction solution and removal of the solvents, the residue was purified using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform: methanol = 9:1), and when using ether/hexane to crystallize the oily substance obtained, 0.113 g of the Compound 25 (yield 81.1%) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z: 554 (M+1)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr): 3394, 2908, 1737, 1506, 1386, 1218, 1089 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 1.88 to 1.95 (m, 4H), 2.66 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (dd, J=8.3

Hz, 14.2 Hz, 1H), 3.09 to 3.40 (m,7H), 3.64 (dd, J=5.8 Hz, 11.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dd, J=2.5 Hz, 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, J=2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.97 to 7.04 (m, 4H), 7.18 to 7.33 (m, 6H),

7.38 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H)

Reference Example 5-a: Method of synthesizing the Compound (11-3)

5-(4-aza-10,10-dimethyl-3-dioxo-3-thiatricyclo[5,2,1,01, 5]decan-4-yl)-5-oxopentane methyl ester acid (Compound (11-3))

After sodium hydroxide (0.182 g) was added to a toluene (14 mL) solution with (R)-(+)2,10-camphor sultam (0.89 g) while icing and then agitating for 20 minutes at room temperature, methyl-5-chloro-5-oxo-valerate (0.816 g) was added and

agitated for one hour at room temperature. The reaction solution was poured into saturated ammonium chloride water (40 mL), and extraction was conducted using ethyl ester acetate (50 mL x 2). The extraction solution was rinsed using saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1), and this was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed and when purifying the residue using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform : acetone = 40:1) and (ethyl ester acetate: n-hexane = 1:2), 1.30 g of the Compound 11-3 (yield 91.8%) was obtained.

Mass m/z:

343 (M<sup>+</sup>), 312, 279, 129 (base), 101

IR (KBr):

2944, 1720, 1689, 1440, 1413, 1389, 1335, 1215, 1050 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 0.97 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.35 to 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.87 to 2.12 (m, 7H), 2.39 (t, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.46

(a, J=4.4 Hz, 2H), 3.67 (m, 3H), 3.85 to 3.88 (m, 1H)

Reference Example 5-b: Method of synthesizing the Compound (11-10)

(4R)-4-{(1S) (4-bromophenyl[(4-fluorophenyl)amino]methyl)-5- (4-aza-10,10dimethyl-3-dioxo-3-thiatricyclo[5,2,1,01, 5]decan-4-yl)-5-oxopentane methyl ester acid (Compound (11-10))

Ti(OiPr)<sub>4</sub> (0.2 mL) was added to a methylene chloride (10 mL) solution of TiCl<sub>4</sub> (0.23 mL) while icing, and was agitated for 15 minutes. A methylene chloride (3.5 mL) solution with 0.65 g of the Compound (11-3) was added and agitated for five minutes. Then, after agitating diisopropylethylamine (0.72 mL) for one hour, this was cooled to -20° C, a methylene chloride (3.5 mL) solution with 1.15 g of (1z)-aza-2-(4-bromophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl) ether was added and agitated for three hours. Acetate-methylene chloride (1 mL + 5 mL) was added to the reaction solution, and returned to room temperature. A 10% hydrochloric acid aqueous solution (30 mL) was added, and extraction was conducted using ethyl ester acetate (50 mL x 2). The extraction solution was rinsed using water (50 mL x 1), saturated sodium bicarbonate water (50 mL x 1) and saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1), and was dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying the residue using silica gel column

chromatography (chloroform: acetone = 50:11) and (ethyl ester acetate: n-hexane = 1:2), 0.708 g of the Compound (11-10) (yield 61.1%) was obtained.

Mass m/z: 622 (M+2)<sup>+</sup>, 620 (M<sup>+</sup>), 343, 278, 200, 135, 95

IR (KBr): 3376, 2944, 1734, 1683, 1509, 1437, 1269, 1131, 1059,

1008 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.95 (s, 3H), 0.95 (s, 3H), 1.24 to 1.39 (m, 2H), 1.60 to 2.04

(m, 5H), 2.28 to 2.33 (m, 2H), 3.45 to 3.57 (m, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.79 to 3.91 (m, 1H), 4.56 (t, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (d, J=10.2 Hz, 1H), 6.34 to 6.38 (m, 2H), 6.71 to 6.76 (m, 2H),

7.17 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H)

Reference Example 5-c: Method of synthesizing the Compound (11-11)

3-[(4S, 3R)-4-(4-bromophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoazetidine-3-yl]propionic acid methyl ester (Compound (11-11))

0.41 mL of N, O-bis(trimethyl)silylacetamide (BSA) was added to a toluene (10 mL) solution with 0.52 g of the compound (11-10) at 50° C and agitated for 30 minutes. 1M-tetra-n-butylammoniumfluoride/tetrahydrofuran (0.84 mL) was added and agitated for three hours at 50° C. After cooling the reaction solution to room temperature, adding methanol (1 mL) and agitating for five minutes, 10% hydrochloric acid aqueous solution (15 mL) was added, and extraction was conducted using ethyl ester acetate (50 mL x 2). The extraction solution was rinsed with water (50 mL x 1), saturated sodium bicarbonate water ((50 mL x 1) and saturated saline solution (50 mL x 1), and dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying the residue using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate: n-hexane = 1:3), 0.227 g of the Compound (11-11) (yield 66.7%) was obtained.

Mass m/z: 407 (M+2)<sup>+</sup>, 405 (M<sup>+</sup>), 270, 208, 169, 129 (base), 95

IR (KBr): 2938, 1758, 1503, 1440, 1371, 1233, 1101 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 2.21 to 2.56 (m, 2H), 2.49 to 2.61 (m, 2H), 3.08 to 3.12 (m,

1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 4.66 (d, J=2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.92 to 6.97 (m, 2H), 7.18 to 7.22 (m, 4H), 7.51 (dd, J=1.9 Hz, 6.3 hz, 2H)

Reference Example 6: Synthesis of the Compound (12-4)

3-{[(4S, 3R)-4-[4-(3-{(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-6-(benzyloximethyl)-3,4,5-(tribenzyloxy)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl}-1-propene)phenyl]-1-(4-fluorophenyl) oxoazetidine-3-yl]propionic acid methyl ester (Compound (12-4))

575 mg of the Compound (11-11) and 1. 2 g of 3-(2,3,4,6-tetra-o-benzyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-1-propene was dissolved in trimethyl amine (5 mL), tri-o-trylphosphine (43 mg) and palladium acetate (16 mg) were added in an Ar atmosphere, and agitated for 13 hours at 100° C. After returning to room temperature and filtering out the insolubles, the filter solution was diluted with ethyl ester acetate (50 ml), rinsed with 10% hydrochloric acid and saturated saline solution, and dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying the residue using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate: n-hexane = 1:4), 1.1 g of the Compound (12-4) (yield 87.0%) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z: 890 (M+1)<sup>+</sup>

IR (neat): 3016, 2896, 1741, 1503, 1371, 1215, 1092, 831, 747 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 2.23 (q, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.44 to 2.60 (m, 4H), 3.11 (m, 1H),

3.33 to 3.44 (m, 3H), 3.58 to 3.75 (m, 4H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 4.54

to 4.94 (m, 9H), 6.38 (m, 2H), 6.91 to 7.32 (m, 28H)

The compound obtained is a synthesis intermediate for obtaining the General Formula (I) following Reference Examples 4-(I), (j), (k) and Embodiments 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Reference Example 7: Synthesis of the Compound (50)

(4S, 3R)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-{[(2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl]methoxypropyl-3-yl}phenyl-1-(4-fluorophenyl)azetidine-2-on (Compound (50))

A DMF (3 mL) solution with 62 mg of 2,3,4,6-o-tetrabenzyl-1-deoxy- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl methanol was added while icing to a DMF (1 mL) suspension with 4.5 mg of sodium hydride, and was agitated for 20 minutes. A DMF (3 mL) solution with 57 mg of (4S, 3R)- 4-[4-(3-bromopropyl)phenyl]-3-[(3S)-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-2-azetidine-2-on, was added and was agitated for two hours at room temperature. The reaction solution was poured into ice water (20 mL), and extraction was conducted using ethyl ester acetate (30 mL x 2). The extraction solution was rinsed using water (30 mL x 2) and saturated saline solution (40 mL x 1), and was dried using magnesium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, the residue was made into a THF (5 mL)-MeOH (5 mL) solution, 50 mg of 5% palladium-carbon was added and agitated for nine hours at room temperature in an H<sub>2</sub> gas atmosphere. After filtering the reaction solution and removing the filter solution, the residue was purified using silica gel column chromatography (chloroform : methanol = 10:1), and 43 mg of the Compound (50) (yield 61.2%) was obtained.

Mass (ESI) m/z: 628 (M+1)<sup>+</sup>

IR (KBr): 3388, 2902, 1734, 1509, 1389, 1218, 1080

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 1.87 to 1.97 (m, 6H), 2.73 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.10 to 3.15 (m,

1H), 3.12 to 3.39 (m, 5H), 3.52 to 3.57 (m, 2H), 3.53 to 3.69 (m, 2H), 3.78 (dd, J=2.0 Hz, 10.7 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J=1.0 Hz, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (bt, 1H), 4.85 (d, J=2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.00

to 7.09 (m, 4H), 7.27 to 7.37 (m, 6H)

#### Embodiment 9

(4S)-4-(4-{[2S, 5S, 3R, 4R, 6R]-6-(benzyloxy)methyl-3,4,5-tribenzyloxy}perhydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethyl-phenyl)-1-phenyl-azetidine-2-on (Compound (19-9)

Reference Example 8-a: Synthesis of the Compound (19-6)

(3R)-3-(4-bromophenyl)-3-hydroxy-N-phenylpropane amide (Compound (19-6))

RuCl2 [(S)-BINAP] (dichloro[S]-(-) 2,2'bis-(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl) ruthenium (II) catalyst (12 mg) was added to an ethanol-methylene fluoride solution (3:1, 4 mL) of 3-(4-bromophenyl)-3-oxo-N-phenylpropane amide (950 mg), and was agitated for six hours while allowing a catalytic asymmetric hydride reaction to occur at 100° C, 5 At (under a hydrogen gas flow). After cooling the reaction solution to room temperature, when enriching, filtering out deposited crystals and drying, 725 mg of the Compound (19-6) (yield 76%, asymmetric yield 99% e.e.) was obtained.

m.p. = 210 to 212° C

 $[\alpha]_D$ :

+33.0 (C=1.0, THF)

Mass (m/z):

319(M<sup>+</sup>), 183, 157, 135, 93(BP)65

IR(KBr):

3316, 1614, 1599, 1530, 1443, 1368, 1065, 693 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO):

2.69 (dd, J=4.4 Hz, 14.2 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (dd, J=8.8 Hz, 14.2 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (n, 1H), 5.69 (d, J=4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.64

(d, 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H)

Reference Example 8-b: Synthesis of the Compound (19-7)

(4S)-4-(4-bromophenyl)-1-phenyl-azetidine-2-on (Compound (19-7))

A THF solution (3 mL) of DIAD (diisopropylazodicarboxylate) (0.67 mL) and of PPh3 (479 mg) were titrated into a THF solution (7 mL) with the Compound (19-6) (500 mg) at -78° C. After slowly raising the temperature of the reaction solution up to room temperature, agitation was continued another four hours. The reaction solution was enriched, and when purifying using silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl ester acetate =  $5:1 \rightarrow 2:1$ ), 260 mg of the Compound (19-7) (yield 55.2%) was obtained.

m.p. =  $113 \text{ to } 115^{\circ} \text{ C}$ 

 $[\alpha]_D$ : -146.0 (C=1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

Mass (m/z): 301(M<sup>+</sup>), 260, 184, 103, 77 (BP)

IR(KBr): 1728, 1599, 1485, 1377, 1149, 828, 750 cm<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 2.91 (dd, J=2.9 Hz, 15.1 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (dd, J=5.4 Hz, 15.1

Hz, 1H), 4.98 (dd, J=2.4 Hz,5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.04 to 7.52 (m,9H)

Synthesis of Compound (19-9)

Compound (19-8) (1.0 g) was added to a THF-HMPA solution (3:1, 4 mL) with Zn(Cu) (106 mg), and thermal reflux was conducted for three hours. After adding palladium acetate (1.7 mg), and 2-(di-tert-butylphophino)biphenyl (4.4 mg) to the reaction solution at 0° C and agitating for five minutes, the Compound (19-7) (223 mg) was added. After cooling the reaction solution to room temperature, 10% hydrochloric acid aqueous solution (50 mL) and ethyl ester acetate (30 mL), the insolubles were filtered. The filter solution was extracted was using ethyl ester acetate (50 mL x 2), rinsed with saturated saline solution (50 mL), and dried using sodium sulfate anhydride. The solvents were removed, and when purifying using silica gel column chromatography (ethyl ester acetate : hexane = 1:4), 480 mg of the Compound (19-9) was obtained as a colorless crystal (yield 84.3%).

m.p. = 95 to 97° C

 $[\alpha]_D$ :

-61.2 (C=1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

ESI-MS(m/z):

796 (M+Na)+, 774 (M+1)+

IR(KBr):

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>):

2854, 1749, 1599, 1497, 1452, 1371, 1212, 1068 cm<sup>-1</sup>
1.71 to 1.75 (m, 1H), 2.04-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.63 to 2.74 (m, 1H), 2.81 to 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.94 (dd, J=2.4 Hz, 15.1 Hz, 1H), 3.18 to 3.22 (m, 1H), 3.29 (t, J=13.1 Hz, 1H), 3.36 to 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.53 (dd, J=5.9 Hz, 15.1 Hz, 1H), 3.59 to 3.75 (m, 4H), 4.55 to 4.66 (m, 4H), 4.80 to 4.88 (m, 4H), 4.96 to 4.98

(m, 1H), 7.02 (t, J=6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.14 to 7.37 (m, 28H)

# Possibility of industrial utilization

New  $\beta$ -lactam compounds of the present invention having C-saponins in the molecule, which are stable in relation to metabolism based on glucocidase, and hydrolosis by bases or acids, have a strong serum cholesterol-lowering action, and are useful as serum cholesterol-lowering agents.

# Claims

A compound or a pharmaceutically permissible salt thereof indicated by the General Formula (I)
[In the formula, $A_1$ , $A_3$ , and $A_4$ are groups indicated by hydrogen atoms, halogen, $C_1$ to $C_5$ alkyl groups, $C_1$ to $C_5$ alkoxy groups, -COOR <sub>1</sub> , groups indicated by the following formula (b):
(In the formula, $R_1$ is a hydrogen atom, $C_1$ to $C_5$ alkyl groups.), or
groups indicated by the following formula (a):
[In the formula, $R_2$ is a $-CH_2OH$ group, a $-CH_2OC(O)-R_1$ group, or a $-CO_2-R_1$ group; $R_3$ is a $-OH$ group or $-OC(O)-R_1$ group; $R_4$ is a $-(CH_2)_kR_5(CH_2)_{i-}$ (Here, $k$ and $l$ are $0$ or integers of $1$ or more, and $k+l$ is an integer of $10$ or less.); and $R_5$ expresses a bond, which is a single bond (-), $-CH=CH-$ , $-OCH_2-$ , a carbonyl group, or $-CH(OH)-$ .] Any one of $A_1$ , $A_3$ , and $A_4$ must always be a group indicated by the aforementioned formula (a).

 $A_2$  is a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkoxy chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkenyl chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  hydroxyalkyl chain, or a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  carbonylalkyl chain.

n, p, q, and r represent integers of 0, 1, or 2.].

2. A manufacturing method of a compound or a pharmaceutically permissible salt thereof indicated by the General Formula (I), wherein

a compound indicated by the General Formula (II)

(In the formula,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $R_3$  and p are the same as described above, X is a free group such as halogen, or an optically active sultam derivative.), and

a compound indicated by the General Formula (III)

(In the formula,  $A_3$ ,  $A_4$ ,  $R_3$ , n, q and r are the same as described above.)

are allowed to undergo a Staudinger reaction or a Mannich reaction.

3. A manufacturing method of a compound or a pharmaceutically permissible salt thereof indicated by the General Formula (I), wherein

a compound indicated by the General Formula (IV)

(In the formula, n, q, r,  $A_3$ ,  $A_4$ , and  $R_3$  are the same as described above.), and a compound indicated by the General Formula (V)

(In the formula,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ , p, X and  $R_3$  are the same as described above.) are allowed to react in the presence of a base.

4. A manufacturing method of a compound or a pharmaceutically permissible salt thereof indicated by the General Formula (I), wherein a cyclization reaction is conducted with a compound indicated by the General Formula (VI)

(In the formula, n, p, q, r,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$ ,  $A_4$ , and  $R_3$  are the same as described above.)

5. A manufacturing method of a compound or a pharmaceutically permissible salt thereof indicated by the General Formula (VII)

(In the formula,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_4$ ,  $R_3$ , n, p, q, and r, are the same as described above.  $R_7$  is a single bond (-), 1CH=HC-, or  $-OCH_2$ . k is an integer of 1 or more; l is 0 or an integer of 1 or more; and k+l is an integer of 10 or less.),

wherein a coupling reaction is allowed between a compound indicated by the General Formula (VIII)

(In the formula,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_4$ ,  $R_3$ , n, p, q, and r are the same as described above. Z expresses a free group such as a halogen atom or a triflate group, and k is 0 or an integer of 1 to 10.) and

a compound indicated by the General Formula (IX)

(In the formula,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$ , are the same as described above, and  $R_6$  expresses a halogen atom, -CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, or -CH2OH.).

- 6. A serum cholesterol-lowering agent containing a compound or a pharmaceutically permissible salt thereof indicated by the General Formula (I).
- 7. A serum cholesterol-lowering agent based on concomitant use of a compound indicated by the General Formula (I) and a  $\beta$ -lactamase inhibiter.

### **Corrected Claims**

[Accepted on July 15, 2002 (15.07.02) by the International Office: Claim 1 of the present application was corrected. The other claims were not changed. (2 pages)]

1. A compound or a pharmaceutically permissible salt thereof indicated by the General Formula (I)

[In the formula,  $A_1$ ,  $A_3$ , and  $A_4$  are groups indicated by hydrogen atoms, halogen,  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl groups,  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkoxy groups, -COOR<sub>1</sub>, groups indicated by the following formula (b):

(In the formula,  $R_1$  is a hydrogen atom,  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl groups.), or groups indicated by the following formula (a):

[In the formula,  $R_2$  is a  $-CH_2OH$  group, a  $-CH_2OC(O)-R_1$  group, or a  $-CO_2-R_1$  group.  $R_3$  is a -OH group or  $-OC(O)-R_1$  group.  $R_4$  is a  $-(CH_2)_kR_5(CH_2)_l$ - group (Here, k and I are 0 or integers of 1 or more, and k+I is an integer of 10 or less.). Moreover,  $R_5$  expresses a bond, which is a single bond (-), -CH=CH-,  $-OCH_2-$ , a carbonyl group, or -CH(OH)-), and  $R_4$  is a carbon atom to carbon atom bond and is bonded to a tetrahydropyran ring. Any one of  $A_1$ ,  $A_3$ , and  $A_4$  must always be a group indicated by the aforementioned formula (a).

 $A_2$  is a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkoxy chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkenyl chain, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  hydroxyalkyl chain, or a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  carbonylalkyl chain.

n, p, q, and r represent integers of 0, 1, or 2.].

2. A manufacturing method of a compound or a pharmaceutically permissible salt thereof indicated by the General Formula (I), wherein

a compound indicated by the General Formula (II)

(In the formula,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ , and  $R_3$  are the same as described above, X is a free group such as halogen, or an optically active sultam derivative.), and a compound indicated by the General Formula (III)

(In the formula,  $A_3$ ,  $A_4$ ,  $R_3$ , n, q and r are the same as described above.) are allowed to undergo a Staudinger reaction or a Mannich reaction.

3. General Formula (IV)

## Explanation based on Article 19

- 1. By correcting Claim 1, it was clarified that the  $R_4$  group is bonded by a carbon atom to carbon atom bond to a tetrahydropyran ring. Specifically, it was clarified that the compound of Claim 1 is a C-glycoside (C-saponin).
- 2. The difference between the compound of Claim 1 of the present application and the compound described in Claim 1 of Cited Literature WO97/16455 will be explained.
- (1) In the compound of Claim 1 of the present application, the  $R_4$  group is bonded by a carbon atom to carbon atom bond to a tetrahydropyran ring. Specifically, the  $R_4$  group is a C-glycoside (C-saponin) of a  $\beta$ -lactam compound.

On the other hand, the compound described in Claim 1 of Cited Literature WO97/16455 is as follows:

Here, G is as follows:

In the compound described in Claim 1 of Cited Literature WO97/16455, if G is one of the groups (b), (c), or (e), G is bonded by a oxygen to carbon bond (-O-G). Specifically, this is an O-glycoside (O-saponin) of a  $\beta$ -lactam compound.

The two differ on this point.

(2) Moreover, in the compound of Claim 1 of the present application, when k and I of  $R_4$  are 0 and  $R_5$  is  $-OCH_{2^-}$ , the carbon atoms on both sides of the oxygen atom that forms the tetrahydropyran ring are both bonded to the oxygen atom through carbon atoms. Specifically, this is a C-glycoside (C-saponin) of a  $\beta$ -lactam compound. On the other hand, when G described in Claim 1 of Cited Literature WO97/16455 is a compound of group (d), one of the carbon atoms on both sides of the oxygen atom that forms the tetrahydropyran ring is bonded to an oxygen atom. Specifically, this is an O-glycoside (O-saponin) of a  $\beta$ -lactam compound. The compound of Claim 1 of the present application differs from the compound in which G is group (d) as described in Claim 1 of Cited Literature WO97/16455. (Refer to the following diagram.)

The compound in the Cited Literature when G is group (d)

The compound of the invention of the present invention

- 3. The difference in the actions and effects of the various compounds described above will be explained.
- (1) An O-glycoside of a  $\beta$ -lactam compound has a carbon atom to oxygen atom bond in which the one of the carbon atoms on both sides of the oxygen atom that forms the tetrahydropyran ring is directly bonded to the oxygen atom, and the glycosidase and the base, etc. are easily subjected to hydrolysis.

In contrast, in a C-glycoside of a  $\beta$ -lactam compound, the carbon atoms on both sides of the oxygen atom that forms the tetrahydropyran ring are both directly bonded to carbon atoms, and there is no carbon atom to oxygen atom bond. As a result, a C-glycoside of a  $\beta$ -lactam compound is stable in relation to glycosidase and bases, etc.

The difference in action and effect between the two compounds described above is explained by citing experimental data in the section "Biological stability tests" on page 59 of the specification of the present application.

(2) Conventional  $\beta$ -lactam compounds having a cholesterol absorption inhibition effect are absorbed in the body, and indicate a stronger activity by being converted by the body into O-glycosides with stronger action and are then excreted again into the small intestines.

However, as previously described, because the O-glycosides of the  $\beta$ -lactam compounds are easily hydrolyzed by glycosidase and bases, the aforementioned O-glycosides of  $\beta$ -lactam compounds with stronger action are expected to have a

weaker pharmacological effect and a shorter duration because the O-glycosides, which are the active members of the compound, are easily hydrolyzed by the glycosidase and bases, etc. present in the small intestines, specifically, by metabolism within the body.

On the other hand, the C-glycosides of the of the  $\beta$ -lactam compounds of Claim 1 of the present application are stable in relation to glycosidase and bases, and therefore can be expected to resolve the problems of weak pharmaceutical action of short duration that  $\beta$ -lactam compounds with O-glycosides have.

- (3) As described above, the C-glycosides of the of the  $\beta$ -lactam compounds of Claim 1 of the present application can be expected to have superior biological stability and a greater pharmaceutical effect than the O-glycosides of the  $\beta$ -lactam compounds described in Claim 1 of Cited Literature WO97/16455.
- 4. Moreover, Claims 2 to 5 of the present application indicate methods of synthesizing the  $\beta$ -lactam compounds of Claim 1 of the present application using C-glycosides as the base substance. The cited literature does not describe methods of synthesis using C-glycoside as the base substance, nor is this even implied.

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